FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Cease-Fire 'in Principle' — An integrated plan for a cease-fire and a national dialogue has been reached "in principle," Beirut radio announced early on 23 September following intensive discussions among Lebanese, U.S., and Saudi representatives at B'abda the previous night. During the talks, amendments were made to the latest draft plan brought from Damascus by Saudi envoy Rafiq al-Hariri, the radio reported earlier. If the amended version is approved by all sides, the problem over participants at the national dialogue conference will be resolved, according to "informed sources" cited by the radio. Reporting that the negotiations have reached "close points," Radio Monte Carlo confirmed that the delay was the result of Lebanon's "firm stand" over representation at the conference and over "other proposals which infringed on Lebanon's sovereignty."

Earlier, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami criticized Syria's reported demand that the prime minister and Chamber of Deputies speaker be excluded from the national dialogue, according to remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio. Karami, who is a leader of the Syrian-backed National Salvation Front, said President Amin al-Jumayyil should have the right to choose his delegation to the conference. Meanwhile, the Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs told Arab ambassadors in Damascus that Syria is eager to halt the fighting. He accused "hostile" sides of attempting to distort the Syrian stand, according to Damascus radio.

Military Situation — Following the French defense minister's order to French forces in Lebanon to exercise their right of self-defense, French Super Etendard aircraft attacked artillery batteries in the Ash-Shuf Mountains which had bombarded French positions, Paris radio announced on 22 September. Six French soldiers were injured earlier by shellfire and grenades, the radio noted. France had previously warned Syria over the shelling of the French ambassador's residence in Beirut, and a French official subsequently arrived in Damascus on an unscheduled visit, according to AFP and Radio Monte Carlo.

Meanwhile, a Lebanese military spokesman asserted that the Army repulsed another enemy attack on Suq al-Gharb, killing 25 men and destroying a tank, Beirut radio reported. Suq al-Gharb and Jubayl were subjected to further shelling and an Italian munition dump in Beirut exploded after being struck by shells, according to the radio and ANSA. Shells fell near U.S. Marine positions at Beirut airport early on 23 September, Voice of Lebanon radio said, but Radio Monte Carlo said the intensity of the fighting had eased.

Citing reports from "occupied Palestine," KUNA said a unit of IDF paratroopers is fighting alongside Phalangist troops at Suq al-Gharb and has sustained five casualties. According to Voice of Lebanon, four Soviet MIG's recently landed at a Greek airfield en route for Syria.

PLO Position, Clashes — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said in a press statement that the PLO informed President al-Jumayyil that Palestinian forces will not withdraw from Lebanon until the Israelis withdraw unconditionally from the country, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The statement came in response to a message from Al-Jumayyil to the PLO leadership requesting the withdrawal of Palestinian forces.

Rival Palestinian groups clashed in northern Lebanon and in the Al-Biqa' valley, according to Voice of Lebanon reports on 22 September.

Haddad Resignation Threat — In a statement broadcast by Voice of Hope radio, "free Lebanon" leader Major Sa'd Haddad deplored the lack of response to his directives by inhabitants of the south and threatened to redeploy his forces and resign his responsibilities unless matters are rapidly "rectified."

Gulf War, Oil

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in a message marking the third anniversary of the war carried by IRNA, reaffirmed Iran's threat to block the Strait of Hormuz and obstruct the passage of oil from the Gulf if Iraq commits "aggression" with "new destructive weapons"acquired from France.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi spokesman denied Iranian "claims about controlling the fire" in one of the oil fields, asserting that Iran made the "false allegations" in order to claim technical abilities it does not possess, INA reported. He said fires are still raging in the Nowruz region and indicated that Nowruz is not the only target of Iraqi military operations. In another development, the Iraqi oil minister announced in a press statement reported by INA that the capacity of the Iraqi-Turkish pipeline will be expanded by 50 percent in 1984 and that Iraq is in constant contact with Saudi Arabia concerning the establishment of an Iraqi-Saudi pipeline.

African Affairs

Chadian Response to Goukouni — The Chadian information minister reaffirmed his government's view that peace negotiations should be conducted "only" with Libya and not with the opposition Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) because the latter has no power to negotiate separately from Libya, AFP reported. The statement issued in Ndjamena was in response to GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei's call for negotiations without preconditions, AFP said. A JANA report on Goukouni's recent press conference in Tripoli said the GUNT leader noted he is willing to negotiate with President Hissein Habre only if French troops withdraw from Chad.

Western Sahara — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman, adjourned the OAU's seven-nation committee meeting on the Western Sahara because of Morocco's continued refusal to negotiate directly with Polisario, AFP reported from Addis Ababa. Nevertheless, Morocco holds "the parties which are fueling the conflict" responsible for obstructing the OAU committee's work in order to avoid a referendum, Rabat radio reported. Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed told the OAU chairman that Morocco is committed to holding a referendum in the Western Sahara but that it will "never" negotiate with the "mercenaries," the radio noted.

Pakistan

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy has called for a general strike on 28-29 September to coincide with local elections in Sind and Punjab Provinces, AFP reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 186 *23 September 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Plans To Confront U.S. 'Aggression' *[North Lebanon VOP]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Warns Against U.S. Presence in Lebanon *[San'a' VOP]* ..... A 1
Abu Iyad Views Fatah 'Crisis,' Soviets, Egypt *[AL-KHALIJ 22 Sep]* ..... A 1
Al-Hasan on Fatah Dispute, Soviet Attitude *[KUWAIT TIMES 22 Sep]* ..... A 2
Al-Jumayyil Asks 'Arafat To Withdraw PLO Forces *[ASH-SHARIQAH 22 Sep]* ..... A 2
Struggle Front Criticizes U.S. Intervention *[SANA]* ..... A 3
Fighting Reported Continuing in N. Lebanon ..... A 3
Palestinian Clash *[Beirut VOP]* ..... A 3
Al-Biqa' Clash Noted *[Beirut VOP]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Chairs Fatah Meeting in Tripoli, Lebanon *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Receives Letter From Romania's Ceausescu *[North Lebanon VOP]* ..... A 3
ICATU Raps Aggression in Lebanon, Supports NSF *[SANA]* ..... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

BDF Commander Discusses GCC Maneuvers ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Future Israeli Policy Under Shamir Viewed ..... C 1
Foreign Minister Receives French Official ..... C 1

UAE

Severance of Relations Between Arabs, U.S. Urged *[AL-KHALIJ]* ..... C 2

PDRY

Deputy Minister Receives USSR Charge d'Affaires ..... C 2
'Ali Nasir Telephones YAR President on Lebanon *[San'a']* ..... C 2

EGYPT

'Ali Voices Concern Over Lebanese Situation ..... D 1
Amman Paper: Egypt May Freeze Camp David Accords *[AR-RA'Y 23 Sep]* ..... D 1
Former FRG Chancellor Schmidt Arrives 22 September ..... D 1
Central African Republic Official Arrives ..... D 1
Discusses Africa With Ghali ..... D 1
AL-AHRAM on Communist Investigation Case *[14 Sep]* ..... D 1
Briefs: FRG Financing Project ..... D 2

IRAQ

Tariq 'Aziz Departs for UN Session 22 September ..... E 1
General Command Issues Communique No 1,225 ..... E 1

JORDAN

Prince Hasan, Iraq's Saddam Husayn Discuss Arab Issues ..... F 1
Danger of New Vietnam in Lebanon Stressed *[AR-RA'Y]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

Reportage on Cease-Fire Negotiations ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Telephones Arab Leaders ..... G 1
Cables Fahd; Meets Al-Wazzan ..... G 1
Syria Hampers Saudi Efforts *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 1
Leaders Hold Palace Meeting ..... G 1
McFarlane's Talks Discussed *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 2
Cease-Fire Being Prepared *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 2
Al-Hariri Awaits Lebanese Reply ..... G 2
Al-Hariri Departs for Syria ..... G 3
Cease-Fire Plan Reached 'in Principle' ..... G 3
Al-Wazzan Meets With Al-Jumayyil 22 September ..... G 3
Salim Conveys Government's Views to USSR Envoy *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Al-As'ad Comments on Syrian Dialogue Conditions ..... G 4
Supreme Soviet Conveys Message to Speaker Al-As'ad ..... G 5
Sham'un Urges Free World To Save Lebanon ..... G 5
Karami Criticizes Syrian Stand on Dialogue ..... G 5
Shaykhani Praises Saudi Peace Initiative ..... G 5
Qulaylat on U.S. Congress Agreement on Troops *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 6
Qulaylat, Cuban Envoy Discuss Developments *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 6
Salim To Lead Delegation to UN General Assembly ..... G 6
Italian Munitions Depot in Beirut Blown Up *[ANSA]* ..... G 7
Syrian Vehicles With Weapons Head for Mountain *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 7
Reportage on Retaliatory Shellings by French ..... G 7
AFP: French Ministry Communique ..... G 7
Beirut Cites French Statement ..... G 7
Paris Reports Retaliation Authorized ..... G 7
Israel Fighting With Phalangists in Suq Al-Gharb *[KUNA]* ..... G 7
Reportage on Shellings, Clashes 23 September ..... G 8
Syrians Shell Army Positions *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 8
Marine Airport Positions Shelled ..... G 8
Jubayl Coast Shelled ..... G 8
U.S., Syrian Overflights Reported ..... G 8
Syrians Shelling B'Abda, Al-Hadath ..... G 8
IDF Force Moves to Ar-Rumaylah Township ..... G 9
Monte Carlo: PSP Stopped Shelling Suq al-Gharb ..... G 9
Druze Demonstrate Against U.S. Shelling ..... G 9

SYRIA

Lebanon Talks Continue; McFarlane, Junblatt Meet *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
KUNA Report ..... H 1
French Official Makes Unscheduled Stopover *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Minister Explains Lebanon Stand to Arab Diplomats ..... H 1
Lebanese Paper Reports Al-Asad Visited Moscow *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Commentary Stresses Close U.S.-Israeli Ties ..... H 1
Israel's Redeployment in Lebanon Criticized ..... H 2
PDRY Leader Makes Statement, Ends Visit ..... H 3
Meetings With Palestinian Leaders ..... H 3
Al-Asad Receives Message From Romania's Ceausescu ..... H 3
Qaddurah Receives Romania's Oprea ..... H 3
Cuban Construction Minister Arrives on Visit ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Peres, Rabin Agree Not To Join Unity Government ..... I 1
IDF To Complete Al-Awwali Redeployment by 15 Oct *[DAVAR 23 Sep]* ..... I 1
Lebanese Druze Request Food, Medical Aid ..... I 1
U.S. Coordination Called For in Lebanon *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]* ..... I 1
Petition to Halt Settlement in Hebron Canceled *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]* ..... I 2
U.S. Delays Approval of Lavi Plane Transfer ..... I 2
Tourism Office in Cairo To Be Closed 'At Once' *[HA'ARETZ 23 Sep]* ..... I 3

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Committee on Sahara Suspends Proceedings *[Rabat]* ..... P 1
Boucetta, Polisario Envoy Quoted *[AFP]* ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Arrives 22 September ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Explains Views ..... Q 1

MAURITANIA

Libyan Envoy Holds Talks With Haydala ..... Q 1
Chadian Envoy Meets With Ould Haydala ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Libyan Opposition Leaders ..... Q 2
Ash-Shunayb News Conference ..... Q 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Minister Comments on Goukouni Negotiation Proposal ..... S 1
GUNT Vice President Statement on Negotiations ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

'Dissidents' To Be Pursued Across Border ..... T 1
Ivory Coast Border Reopened; Response Sought ..... T 1
Trade Agreement Signed With GDR in Leipzig ..... T 1

MALI

Condemned Coup Plotter Dies in Prison ..... T 1

NIGER

Kountche Receives Upper Volta's Sankara ..... T 1

NIGERIA

At Least 10 Dead in Ondo Election Violence *[GUARDIAN]* ..... T 1
UPN Wins Three Senatorial Seats in Ondo State ..... T 2
Political Activity Banned in Benue for 2 Weeks ..... T 2

White Paper Released on Maiduguri Disturbances ..... T 2

UPPER VOLTA

Government Dismisses Magistrates, Police, Others ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SADCC Transportation Meeting Opens in Maputo *[Maputo]* ..... U 1

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Receives French, Soviet Envoys ..... U 1
ANGOP Reports Military Actions Against UNITA ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Official Leaves for SADCC Committee Meeting ..... U 1

MADAGASCAR

Further on Sentences, Acquittals in Security Trial ..... U 2

MALAWI

Appeal Court Adjourns; Chirwa Hearing To Continue ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Ministry Announces Machel Visit to UK ..... U 2
Cooperation Discussed With Netherlands Delegation ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary Cites Foreign Minister on African Dialogue ..... U 2
Commentary Calls for 'Realistic Approach' to UN ..... U 3

SWAZILAND

Dlamini Fetes Israeli Envoy, Condemns KAL Incident ..... U 3
Gabheni Dropped From Liqoqo; Sosiza Reappointed *[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 23 Sep]* ..... U 4

ZAMBIA

Government Reopens Checkpoint on Zaire Border ..... U 4
Kaunda Calls for Peace, Vigilance During Elections ..... U 4

ZIMBABWE

Harare Reports Mugabe UN Activities in New York ..... U 5
Arrives From Canada ..... U 5
Meets Perez de Cuellar ..... U 5
Addresses News Conference ..... U 5
To Meet With Gandhi ..... U 5
HERALD Lauds Canadian, Scores U.S. Stand on Namibia *[19 Sep]* ..... U 5
ZAPU Claims ZANU Interference in Local Elections ..... U 6

PLO Plans To Confront U.S. 'Aggression'

NC221958 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The official spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has made the following statement commenting on the serious statements made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the situation in Lebanon and on placing the responsibility on the PLO:

An attack such as this one that President Reagan is launching against the PLO and Syria is not surprising. This attack is part of the U.S. campaign against the PLO and the Palestinian people that has been going on ever since the U.S. President gave the green light for the Zionist attack and aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples last June.

The spokesman added: We know that President Reagan's central goal has been and still is to liquidate the PLO; to strike at the PLO bases, institutions, and commands; and to try to hinder the ambitions of the Palestinian people, who stand solidly behind the pioneering PLO.

The spokesman said: The new campaign — which is being launched by the U.S. Administration, by the Marines, and by the naval units that are now grouping off the Lebanese coast and in the eastern Mediterranean is aimed at creating a new Vietnam in the area.

The spokesman added: This campaign against our Palestinian and Lebanese people will crash, just as the U.S.-Zionist onslaught crashed last year. President Reagan should remember that the U.S. Administration broke its promises and tarnished U.S. military honor when it colluded with the Zionist army in the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Furthermore, this administration has violated all the agreements in force through its practices, which are hostile to the Palestinian people and which encourage Zionist aggression against them.

The spokesman said: We consider the U.S. President's statements a public and overt call, and a new incitement for striking at the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people after the facts and the events have reaffirmed that the PLO is the difficult number in the equation of the conflict in the area.

The official spokesman said in conclusion: The PLO continues to pursue the trail blazed for it by its political program hammered out by its National Council, and to confront the U.S. aggression and the Zionist occupation until the national and inalienable rights of our Palestinian people are achieved, first and foremost our people's right to return to their homeland, to determine their own fate, and to establish an independent state on their national soil with Jerusalem as its capital.

'Arafat Warns Against U.S. Presence in Lebanon

GF221900 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, held Arab and international contacts yesterday on a wide scale in order to provide a view on the situation in Lebanon in light of the direct U.S. interference in the battles taking place there.

During these contacts Brother Abu 'Ammar indicated that the U.S. military involvement in Lebanon constitutes a direct and grave threat to the revolution, to the Palestinian issue, and to the Arab countries that are adjacent to or far from Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar called for denouncing this interference, which will ultimately lead to U.S. occupation of Lebanon if the Arab countries do not ensure quick and real solidarity and if they do not unify their ranks to confront the U.S. threat to Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also chaired a meeting of the Fatah military commanders in northern Lebanon. WAFA news agency reported that Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed the conferees on the latest developments in the political and military situations in the region and its future dimensions in light of the perfidious and flagrant U.S. interference in the fighting underway in Lebanon's mountain region. Brother Abu 'Ammar warned against the presence of the U.S. Marines in Beirut and termed their presence a threat that jeopardizes Lebanon, its Nationalist powers, and the Palestinian revolution.

This was reported in a statement carried by WAFA quoting Abu 'Ammar yesterday in Tripoli. He added that the presence of the U.S. forces on the Lebanese coasts will definitely lead to the occupation of Lebanon. He demanded the Arab countries unite in order to deter the U.S. threat. Concluding his statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar indicated that the U.S. involvement in the Lebanese dispute will expose the whole Arab nation to danger.

Abu Iyad Views Fatah 'Crisis,' Soviets, Egypt

GF221730 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 22 Sep 83 p 15

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf, identified by nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by *Al-Khalij* correspondent Sattar Jabbar — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Khalij*: It is said that there are no contacts between you and the "opposition." How true is this?

Abu Iyad: We did not sever any ties with them, but they tried to do so. As I said, it is easy to say that "there are mistakes" and not try to correct them using means that ensure the unity of Fatah. What do those who undertook the schism mean? Do they mean to establish a new organization away from the mother Fatah? This is against their thinking.

We are awaiting the last tie that links us with them, which is the delegation of the Palestine Central Council. After the announcement of the results of this delegation we will have frank positions on all the matters dealing with the crisis. Then we will openly talk about the ins and outs which have not been revealed so far.

Al-Khalij: It is well known that you were the first to support the demands of the opposition. But observers realize that there

has been a change in your position and that you made statements assailing the opposition.

Abu Iyad: I said earlier that I am for the demands, but I am against the style they adopted. From the very beginning we were keen on not allowing any bloodshed between us. I would like to reiterate: I did not change my position. I am for the demands. I led all the Fatah internal crises from 1972 until 1980. These [opposition members] were still behind me at a distance as some of them pretended to be adhering to the legitimate authority. This crisis had its conditions, time, and media coverage. These people had to be awakened and be told that this is wrong since it disintegrates the PLO.

Al-Khalij: Some people give the impression that the Soviet Union supports the opposition within Fatah. What is the situation? What is the secret behind 'Arafat's decision to postpone his scheduled visit to Moscow?

Abu Iyad: I believe that the Soviet Union is the most noble friend of the Arabs. It has never adopted a position against us. It has always been for the unity of the PLO and Fatah. The Soviet Union is for the unity of all the Arab powers. I visited the Soviet Union twice and its positions have been most honest and constant.

As for 'Arafat's visit, this was due to take place in July at a time when Andropov was enjoying his vacation. The two sides then agreed that 'Arafat's visit to Moscow would be misinterpreted if 'Arafat were not received by Andropov, so this visit was substituted by the visit of Abu al-Lutuf and Abu Mazin. They held lengthy talks, and the two sides issued a joint statement. I expect 'Arafat's visit to take place next month, if it does not take place this month.

Al-Khalij: In his statements, Al-Qadhdhafi says "Yasir 'Arafat is my friend, and my friendship with him is long standing." The observers explained this as being an entente in Libyan-Palestinian relations. What do you think?

Abu Iyad: Frankly speaking, I wish to have good relations with Libya. At the same time we do not beg for relations. I would like to say that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi ameliorated his relations and visited most of the Arab countries. Is Yasir 'Arafat worse than these regimes with which he reconciled? I do not think so.

Al-Khalij: Some of the main groups within Fatah are trying to woo the Egyptian regime. I know that you are against that because it means wooing the United States.

Abu Iyad: Egyptian policy adopts the same line as that of the United States. I do not support the sides that try to hold a dialogue with Egypt under the pretext of changing some of its positions. It is not necessary for anyone who holds a dialogue with Egypt to be a supporter of the Camp David accords or of Egyptian policy. We tried to find way to reach Egypt, but unfortunately the Egyptian regime is chained to the United States and is not easy to get rid of. I personally do not support these contacts,. I am against them completely since Egypt currently follows the U.S. policy. I support the Egyptian popular movements which oppose the regime.

Al-Hasan on Fatah Dispute, Soviet Attitude

LD221158 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0927 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Sep (KUNA) — Member of Fatah Central Committee Khalid al-Hasan has asserted that the opposition led by two of the Fatah leaders is regarded as a coup and not a split. He added that this opposition is under pressure from some Arab countries.

In an interview published in today's *Kuwait Times*, he stressed the need for reforms inside the PLO, but he differed with the opposition on the method and the timing. He pointed out that the opposition is not the only difficulty experienced by the PLO, since it is also being exposed to strong opposition from the greatest power in the world, meaning the United States. He said that the opposition movement has not weakened the PLO, but has strengthened it and consolidated its position. In this respect, he referred to the support for Yasir 'Arafat expressed by the inhabitants of the occupied territory.

He spoke about PLO contacts with some Israeli figures, saying that those contacts fell within the organization's goal of establishing just peace in the region, but he added that this goal seems difficult to achieve after the face of Israel changed after 1948 and after the liberal elements lost ground to the military and expansionist adventurers in that entity which enjoyed no international qualifications. Israel, he said, has become a basic part of the United States' international strategy and the United States is giving it generous financial and military aid in addition to political support.

Replying to a question about the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Middle East situation, Khalid al-Hasan said that the Soviet Union under Andropov has begun to regain its influence in the region after that influence had lessened under Brezhnev. He referred to the Soviet support for Syria, but added that it is wrong to believe that the Soviet Union supports Syria's stance to the end, particularly regarding the banishment of Yasir 'Arafat from Damascus. He expressed surprise at the way President Hafiz al-Asad has dealt with the crisis in Lebanon. He said that in less than 1 year President al-Asad has been able to consolidate his position at home and to establish (Syria) as a considerable force to be reckoned with in any solution to the crisis. He said that the current Syrian contribution to the Arab cause is regarded as very important from many aspects, particularly Syria's confronting the Israeli occupation. Khalid al-Hasan expressed the hope that Syrian-Iraqi relations would improve, and he paid tribute to Kuwait's efforts to resolve differences between the two countries. He said he cannot foresee a near end to the war in the Gulf, which has now entered its 4th year, but he added that the situation might change if Khomeyni's leadership changes.

Al-Jumayyil Asks 'Arafat To Withdraw PLO Forces

JN221727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has disclosed that President Amin al-Jumayyil sent a message to Brother Abu 'Ammar asking him

to withdraw the Palestinian forces from Lebanon. In a press statement published in *Ash-Shariqah* today, Brother Abu Iyad said that the Lebanese President was informed that the Palestinian forces will not withdraw from Lebanon until the unconditional Zionist withdrawal is achieved.

Speaking about the future of Palestinian-Syrian relations, Brother Abu Iyad said that the PLO is willing to hold a dialogue with Syria and to establish special relations with it in order to confront the Zionist enemy.

Struggle Front Criticizes U.S. Intervention

JN221557 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA) — The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front has affirmed that U.S. military intervention against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's forces and the continuing U.S. threats against Syria reflect the crisis through which the imperialist policy in the Arab region is passing. In a statement issued today, the Front said that the recent U.S. military escalation in Lebanon against the Progressive Socialist Party's forces is proof of the failure of U.S. political designs in Lebanon.

The statement pointed out that the new facts imposed on the region by the struggle of the Lebanese Nationalist and Arab liberation forces have made the United States crazy and have prompted U.S. military circles to increase their direct involvement in Lebanese domestic affairs and expand their aggression on and violation of Lebanon's sovereignty.

The statement asserted that the United States' military involvement in Lebanon contributed toward fomenting local conflicts and was totally biased in favor of its agents in the isolationist front and the factional regime in Lebanon.

The statement praised the struggle of the forces of the Lebanese National Salvation Front and the Progressive Socialist Party, and highly valued Syria's decision to confront any aggression against Syrian forces in Lebanon. The statement also praised Syria's pan-Arab role in safeguarding the causes of Lebanon and the Arab nation.

In conclusion, the statement affirmed the Front's support for the Lebanese people and their struggling Nationalist and progressive forces, out of its faith in the comnon destiny and in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and the reactionary forces.

Fighting Reported Continuing in N. Lebanon

Palestinian Clash

NC221746 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Palestinian groups clashed in the Al-Baddawi Camp area in the north this afternoon. Medium and heavy caliber weapons were used in the clashes, which gradually abated after 1600. It was reported that three persons were killed and several others wounded in the clashes.

Al-Biqa' Clash Noted

NC222149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The security situation in the Al-Biqa' exploded at 2210 tonight. Continuing clashes with all types of weapons occurred between the followers of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and 'Arafat supporters on the axes of [word indistinct] and Ta'lbaya. [Passage indistinct]

'Arafat Chairs Fatah Meeting in Tripoli, Lebanon

JN221722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar is continuing his inspection tour of the Palestinian revolution forces' positions in Tripoli, the capital of northern Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar chaired a meeting of the military commanders in the Fatah movement in northern Lebanon. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar briefed the military men on the latest developments concerning military and political conditions, and their future impact in light of the open and flagrant U.S. intervention in the current fighting in Lebanon's mountain region.

'Arafat Receives Letter From Romania's Ceausescu

NC230506 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar received a letter yesterday from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in reply to the letter which the brother commander in chief sent on the occasion of National Day in Romania. President Ceausescu affirmed the ties of friendship between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples. He expressed hope that the good relations between the two peoples will contribute to the establishment of peace and stability in the Middle East and the world.

ICATU Raps Aggression in Lebanon, Supports NSF

JN221352 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA) — The General Secretariat of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions has denounced the criminal U.S.-NATO-Zionist aggression on Lebanon and its progressive Nationalist Forces.

In a cable sent to the leadership of the Lebanese National Salvation Front, the secretariat affirmed that millions of Arab workers support the Lebanese people in their struggle against the evil despotic forces.

The secretariat also said that the Lebanese Arab people and their Nationalist Forces are not alone in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and the Phalangist gangs, but are supported by the free men of our Arab nation and the freedom forces in the world.

The secretariat hailed the splendid heroism of the Lebanese people in the fighting and called on all revolutionary movements

in the world, as well as all progressive nationalist regimes, to declare their solidarity with the Lebanese people, intensify thefight against all forms of imperialist presence, triumph in the crucial battle against the criminal U.S. intervention, expel the Zionists from Lebanese territory so as to protect Lebanon and safeguard the unity of its territory and people, and bring about the downfall of the puppet factional regime in Lebanon.

BAHRAIN

BDF Commander Discusses GCC Maneuvers

GF221440 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Manama, 22 Sep (QNA) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force [BDF], has affirmed that the maneuvers of the GCC armies which will be held in the UAE shortly will foster more cooperation among the region. He expressed his country's welcome for the participation of BDF units in these maneuvers. Shaykh Al Khalifah also affirmed his country's continuous effort to develop the Bahraini Armed Forces and train their elements on various weapons. In a statement to WAKH following his inspection visit to a number of the BDF units this morning, the Bahraini heir apparent pointed out that the general leadership is currently training the technical cadres, the technicians, and the pilots in order to construct the Air Forces and establish the required installations in order to receive modern war planes.

SAUDI ARABIA

Future Israeli Policy Under Shamir Viewed

LD222146 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Analysis by 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Mani']

[Text] As observers expected, Hayim Herzog, president of the Zionist entity, asked Yitzhaq Shamir, the Zionist entity's foreign minister, to form a new Israeli cabinet to succeed terrorist Begin's resigned cabinet. Thus, Herzog had put an end to recent speculation about the possibility of his entrusting Shim'on Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, with forming a cabinet, especially since the expansionist and aggressive policy that former Prime Minister Begin persued has placed Israel in total international isolation, while the Labor Party's coming into power may take Israel out of this isolation.

However, observers believe that entrusting Shamir with the task of forming a new cabinet clearly indicates that the military establishment in Tel Aviv is determined to pursue the policy of violence, oppression, and terror that Begin pursued. Shamir himself frankly confirmed this once he became confident that he was the only one to succeed Begin. He declared that the first things he would strive to achieve as prime minister would be signing a peace treaty with another Arab country and strengthening the Israeli army so much that no Arab country would think of attacking Israel, to use his expression.

If the Israeli military establishment chose Shamir to succeed Begin, it is because this choice is in line with the prevailing Israeli custom: A terrorist is succeeded only by one who surpasses him in terror. The Zionist military establishment found its long-cherished wish in Shamir. His history is full of violence and crime, as he was one of the most prominent supporters of the Zionist settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories and the Zionist forces' invasion of Lebanon. Before this he was leader of the Stern terrorist gang, which killed thousands of innocent Palestinian people and whose terrorist action reached some Western conflict, including the international mediators Count Folke Bernadott and Lord Moyen, the British minister of state for the Middle East. [as heard]

Shamir asked Peres to join him in setting up a so-called national unity government, which would include all the Zionist parties in the hope of consolidating his cabinet's weak position, because it does not enjoy the majority it needs in view of the fact that it only holds 64 out of 120 seats in the Israeli Knesset. Peres rejected Shamir's invitation, justifying this by saying that the road taken by the ruling Likud is not that of the Labor Party: The latter's political program differs from that of Shamir's party. In claiming that there is a difference between the Likud and his party, Peres is only trying to persuade international public opinion, which has condemned and continues to condemn the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by successive Israeli governments — beginning with Ben Gurion and ending with Begin — that the Labor Party differs from the other Zionist parties, or that it follows a more flexible and balanced policy than those of the other parties.

It is known that all the Zionist parties, including Labor, are in total agreement on one objective: The achievement of all the Zionist ambitions, which are represented in the creation of a greater Israel, the borders of which would extend from the Nile to the Euphrates. If there is a difference between these parties, it is on the way to secure those objectives.

Regardless of whether Shamir or Peres comes to pwoer in the Zionist entity, none of them can drop his Zionist inclination which hates all that is Arab and Islamic. Given an understanding of this, in the era of murderer Shamir, the Arabs can only expect further aggressive and expansionist operations against the Arab nation, especially seeing that the current international conditions are completely suitable for such action because the whole world's eyes are now fixed on what is happening in Lebanon and its efforts are concentrated on halting the hemorrhage there.

Foreign Minister Receives French Official

LD211159 Riyadh SPA in English 1040 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 21 Sep (SPA) — A meeting was held today between Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French Ministry of External Affairs. Issues of interest to both countries were discussed at the meeting. The French official arrived earlier today to meet with the foreign minister. The visit comes within the scope of continuous consultations between the two countries following the visit by the French foreign minister to the Kingdom during the month of Ramadan.

The meeting was attended by Ma'mun Qabbani, head of the Western department at the Foreign Ministry, and by the French ambassador to the Kingdom.

The guest left Jidda for Amman this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Ministry head of protocol Salim Sunbul and the French ambassador to the Kingdom.

UAE

Severance of Relations Between Arabs, U.S. Urged

GF221146 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 22 Sep (WAM) — The UAE daily *Al-Khalij* called on the Arabs to save Lebanon, severe all relations with the United States, and execute a joint defense treaty in the vital Arab regions, which will ensure the end of U.S. and Israeli intervention.

The daily stated that when the Lebanese Government refused the plan which was approved by the Salvation Front, other National Forces, and Syria, it practically rejected the efforts of mediation made by Saudi Arabia; by that the government, along with the Phalangists, Israel, the United States, and other Western countries chose the military solution.

It added that Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the Phalangist Party, will work to divide Lebanon into Christian and Muslim states and sign a peace treaty with Israel.

The paper noted that it warned the Arabs against the hideous games being played by the Phalangists, and stated that the government is progressing on the course of military solutions through the United States and Israel and blackmailing the Arabs through direct or indirect negotiation.

Al-Khalij stated that after the government refused the Saudi mediation it was supported by the 6th Fleet to declare division or sign a peace treaty with Israel. It added that the rejection of this mediation opened the door of Lebanon to Israel, the United States, and the West in general.

The newspaper noted that the PDRY called on the Arabs to adopt a united stance to save Lebanon and said that the Arabs should move from the stage of mediation to that of rescuing Lebanon from the massacre of the Israelis, Americans, and the West. It called on the Arab League to issue a statement for the Arabs to declare their severance of their relations with the United States.

PDRY

Deputy Minister Receives USSR Charge d'Affaires

GF221646 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the USSR charge d'affaires in Aden. During the meeting they reveiwed the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the means of developing them.

'Ali Nasir Telephones YAR President on Lebanon

GF201807 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a telephone call from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland. During the telephone conversation the developments of the situation in Lebanon were discusses in light of the recent incidents.

'Ali Voices Concern Over Lebanese Situation

NC221815 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has voiced Egypt's concern over the deteroriating situation in Lebanon. He said: Therefore we fully support and back the call for a cease-fire, for stabilizing this cease-fire, and for UN supervision of this cease-fire.

In the statements he made to the press today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: The stance that Egypt takes at all international levels also stipulates the importance of, and the need for, initiating as soon as possible efforts for a national reconciliation in a manner that would achieve the interests of all the sects and that would settle the strife among them.

The foreign minister added: Egypt's stance also includes the call for reinforcing the authority of the Lebanese legitimate state with a linkage to national reconciliation, for confirming Lebanon's Arabism, and for the need to resolve the Syrian-Lebanese problems within their Arab framework.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also stressed the need for the departure of the foreign forces from Lebanon, beginning with the Israeli forces according to a timetable, to enable the legitimate authority to bring the south under its control and to safeguard the Lebanese border in accordance with the security measures stipulated in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: The situation in Lebanon will figure as a major theme in President Husni Mubarak's talks in Washington, as will the Palestinian issue.

Amman Paper: Egypt May Freeze Camp David Accords

JN230818 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Cairo — Exclusive — Informed Arab diplomatic sources in Cairo have stated that Dr Usamah al-Baz, head of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's office, paid a short visit to an Arab capital, said to be Riyadh, where he conveyed an important message from the Egyptian president to the leader of that country. It is believed that this message is related to the aggravated Egyptian-Israeli relations.

The sources added that Egypt may freeze the Camp David accords. This is one of the Arab conditions for restoring normal relations between Egypt and the Arab world.

Former FRG Chancellor Schmidt Arrives 22 September

NC221958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA) — Former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his wife arrived in Cairo this evening for a week-long visit to Egypt during which he will meet President Husni Mubarak. Upon his arrival, Schmidt was welcomed by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Umar Sirri, FRG Charge d'Affaires in Cairo Dr (Hedwig Bartels) and Presidential Secretary Ibrahim Rashid Amin. During his visit, Schmidt is also scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Central African Republic Official Arrives

NC220536 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] CAR Foreign Minister [title as heard] (Michel Salay) arrived in Cairo last night on a 4-day visit to Egypt. Talks between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the Central African foreign minister are expected to begin today.

Discusses Africa With Ghali

NC221834 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] This evening Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met with (Michel Salay), foreign minister of the Central African Republic.

The two ministers reviewed the African issues, particularly the situation in Chad, the OAU crisis, and the Western Sahara issue. They also reviewed the developments of the situation in the Middle East as well as the relations between Egypt and the Central African Republic and the means for bolstering these relations in the various domains.

AL-AHRAM on Communist Investigation Case

PM211040 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 14 Sep 83 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report: "The Prosecution Will Announce the Bill of Indictment in the Case of the Communist Organization Next Week"]

[Excerpt] The Higher State Security Prosecution has completed its investigation of the case of the communist organization caught recently on the charge of attempting to overthrow the regime and seize power by force. The prosecution is expected to announce the bill of indictment next week.

The investigation has revealed that the 23 charged members of the organization had intended to follow Guevara's style — after Cuban rebel Guevara, who led the guerrilla warfare in Bolivia. They managed to manufacture bullets and ammunition from artillery shells and to transform starting pistols into real weapons in addition to making radio-controlled remote detonation devices. It was discovered that one of the members was one the republic's champion marksman. He had planned to burgle major contracting companies to raise funds to finance the purchase of arms.

Higher State Security Prosecutor General Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi had entrusted the task of interrogating the detainees to Prosecution Director Muhsin Mabruk and his first deputies 'Abd as-Sami' Sharaf ad-Din, Hisham Saraya, and 'Amr Khayri.

The interrogation revealed that the organization members chose the name "Popular Movement" for their organization and that the leaders of the organization are: Ahmad Sayf al-Islam 'Abd al-Fattah,who is the official in charge of the organization's political wing and holds a BA in economics and political science; Muhammad at-Tarawi, an engineer who is in charge of liaison between the political and military wings; Ahmad Muhammad 'Abd al-Jawwad at-Tuni, a student at Al-Azhar medical school and official in charge of the military wing; Zuhayr 'Abd al-Baqi, a captain in the Armed Forces and official in charge of training; Samir Munir, a farmer, in charge of storing arms; 'Abd al-Khaliq Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im, an employee at the Japanese spare parts center, who is considered to be the organization's theoretician; Sami Ahmad al-Bal'uti, a teacher; 'Abd al-Hadi 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-Hadi, a doctor in Shubra al-Khaymah; Muhammad Fakhri 'Abd 'al-Ghafur, an engineer; Ahmad Nasr ad-Din Abu Bakr, an engineer; and Ibrahim Mitwalli Nawar, journalist.

The investigations revealed that the organization had two objectives, one strategic and the other interim. The strategic objective was to overthrow the present regime in Egypt and seize power by the force of arms. The interim objective was to set up a popular democratic front from parties of the working class, peasants, and lower bourgeoisie class as a prelude to overthrowing the regime.

Briefs

FRG Financing Project — Cairo, Sept 22 (MENA) — TheGerman Bank of Construction will grant the Ministry of Electricity a sum of 41 million Deutsche mark in the form of soft loans to finance the installation of the first and second units of the Suez electricity station which will be operational by end of the year. This was stated by head of the Electricity Authority 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sayyad, who returned here today from Bonn at the end of a few days' visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. [Excerpt][Cairo MENA in English 1340 GMT 22 Sep 83 NC]

Tariq 'Aziz Departs for UN Session 22 September

JN221439 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for New York today to head the Iraqi delegation to the UN General Assembly's 38th session which began its work there yesterday.

The Iraqi delegation is composed of Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Ismat Kittani and a number of ranking officials at the Foreign Ministry.

General Command Issues Communique No 1,225

JN221627 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,225 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 22 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Today is the third anniversary of Iraq's just, bold answer to the barbaric Iranian aggression launched by the Khomeyniite regime, which bears a grudge against our great Iraq and our Arab Nation, on 4 September 1980. Our brave armed forces continueto stand firmly, strongly, and proudly along the borders of our precious homeland in order to defend the honor, present, and future of the Iraqis and to defeat any unjust, aggressive Iranian attempt to harm their sovereignty, dignity, and pride.

The results of the war operations at the front have been as follows:

1. Sighting a group of enemy personnel opposite their positions in the northern sector of the front, our forward units opened fire, killing eight and wounding others. In another area of the same sector yesterday, new groups of Iranians sought refuge with our forces, escaping the regime of oppression and tyranny in Iran. They were all safely evacuated to the rear.

2. Using artillery, our forward units opened fire at an enemy concentration in the area east of Basra, inflicting a number of casualties, destroying one weapons emplacement, and killing those manning it.

3. One 155-mm gun and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the central sector of the front.

4. The vicious Khomeyniite clique's artillery shelled Mandali and its suburbs today, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 September 1983.

Prince Hasan, Iraq's Saddam Husayn Discuss Arab Issues

JN221930 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] A telephone contact was held this evening between His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. They reviewed the current Arab situation, especially the Iraq-Iran war and the deteriorating Lebanese situation, and their effects on the Arab nation's identity and destiny.

The two Arab leaders exchanged opinions about the Arab action and means to promote it to support higher Arab interests. They stressed the need to call on the various states and organizations in the world in order to begin serious work to end the Iranian aggression and convince the Iranian leadership to respond to Iraq's peaceful call, a call that proceeds from Iraq's strong position and concern about establishing normal good-neighbor relations between the two countries in accordance with principles of right, justice, and international law.

Prince Hasan and President Saddam Husayn touched on the seriousness of the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, and on Lebanon's heading toward partition. They also warned that the Arabs would pay a dear price because of the continuation of the sectarian war raging there. They said that if fratricide continues, this price would be represented by fraternal Lebanon losing its Arab identity, which would be replaced by many sectarian identities. This constitutes one of the pillars of the Israeli strategy in the Arab region of the eastern Mediterranean.

The two leaders called on the Arab nation to act in order to end the sectarian fratricide and convince the parties in the conflict to safeguard legitimacy and achieve a balanced national reconciliation.

Danger of New Vietnam in Lebanon Stressed

JN231042 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 23 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "U.S. Opinion on the U.S. Involvement," *Ar-Ra'y* says: In the opinion of U.S. commentators, President Reagan is now beginning his new presidential campaign from Lebanon, using the fleets, the planes, and the Marines. In the opinion of Brzezinski, former U.S. national security adviser, the U.S. military involvement in Lebanon is an implementation of Sharon's plan aimed at involving the United States in the battlefield there. At the same time, U.S. newspapers linked this involvement with the price the U.S. forces paid in Vietnam and expressed fears of repeating the tragedies of the Vietnamese swamp in Lebanon.

What attracts attention is that all these U.S. opinions view the motives and dangers of the U.S. involvement differently, but they do not say anything about this involvement being the way to lead Lebanon to peace.

Ar-Ra'y says: Thus, the outcome on which there is no disagreement emerges. This outcome asserts that the concentration of fleets in Lebanese waters, the shelling of the mountain area, and the strafing of fighting areas cannot make peace in Lebanon, but will add fuel to the fire.

Concluding its editorial, *Ar-Ra'y* says: The fact known to all, which is now realized by the Americans and the others, asserts that sinking in the Lebanese swamp will be as dangerous as sinking in the Vietnamese swamp, which the United States did several years ago. The future never smiles on those who play with fire and sink in the swamps.

Reportage on Cease-Fire Negotiations

Al-Jumayyil Telephones Arab Leaders

NC221818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil contacted by telephone a number of Arab officials this evening to brief them on the situation in Lebanon. These officials included Moroccan King Hassan II, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal, in view of the fact that King Husayn is abroad.

It was learned that the president discussed the current situation in light of recent developments with the Arab leaders he contacted.

Cables Fahd; Meets Al-Wazzan

NC221839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the efforts that Saudi Arabia is making to achieve a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese armies from Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil sent a cable to this effect to Saudi King Fahd on the occasion of Saudi National Day. In his cable, the president again expressed his thanks for the support and understanding Lebanon is receiving from the Saudi Kingdom so it can regain its sovereignty and establish the state's authority over all Lebanese territory.

President al-Jumayyil today met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. They discussed the latest political and security developments and the results of the contacts taking place on the various levels to achieve a cease-fire and to start a dialogue. Earlier, U.S. presidential envoy McFarlane's assistant, Ambassador Fairbanks, briefed President al-Jumayyil on the results of the endeavors that McFarlane is making in the Syrian capital.

Syria Hampers Saudi Efforts

JN221349 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from 'Abdallah ash-Shihri, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh —live or recorded]

[Text] The Damascus rulers continue to place obstacles before the mediation efforts to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon and restore peace and stability there. The Syrian obstacles are hampering the good offices of the Riyadh government. Reliable sources told our radio that a compromise solution is being considered to solve the problem posed by the Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's participation in the national dialogue —a participation which is opposed by Damascus and those affiliated with it.

This solution stipulates that a representative of Al-Wazzan may take part in the national dialogue instead of the Prime Minister himself. However, those sources doubt that Syria would consent to this, despite the fact the Syrian objection is considered by all as interference in the internal affairs of fraternal Lebanon.

Information available here points out that Damascus and the Lebanese parties which are subjected to its policies do not want a solution to the Lebanese crisis but are endeavoring to perpetuate war and destruction there in order to shirk their responsibility in regaining their Israeli-occupied territories and to preserve this situation as a winning card to obtain gains that are known to everyone. Information available here also reveals that the Lebanese Government has reiterated its full response to the Saudi efforts and its understanding of the Kingdom's aims which are completely different from the aims of others.

According to our sources, Prince Bandar's return to resume his activities depends on Syria's response to Saudi efforts. So far nothing has been announced about halting or freezing the Saudi efforts.

Observors here affirm that the Syrian leaders' negative stand is not surprising. They recalled Damascus' stand toward the PLO and its historic expulsion of PLO Chairman Yasir'Arafat, its endeavors to foment the Palestinian split and internecine fighting, its stand toward the Iraqi-Iranian war when it chose to stand by Iran against Iraq, its stand at the Fes summit, its relations with Jordan and the Gulf countries, its stand during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon despite the Damascus media's insistance on asserting the need for Arab solidarity and the restoration of the occupied Arab territories.

Leaders Hold Palace Meeting

NC230456 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0012 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The expanded meeting which was held at the Presidential Palace in B'abda at 2230 ended at dawn today, that is 12 minutes ago. The meeting was chaired by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. It was attended on the Lebanese side by Dr Wadi' Haddad, the presidential adviser for national affairs. It was also attended by U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane, his assistant, Ambassador Richard Fairbanks, and U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Robert Dillon, as well as Christopher Ross. [Saudi businessman] Rafiq al-Hariri, the assistant of Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, and lawyer Faruq Jabr attended as well.

Informed sources have leaked out that the discussions centered on an integrated plan providing for a cease-fire and a way of consolidating it, as well as a method for conducting the national dialogue.

These sources added that if the plan receives the approval of the sides concerned, then it will remove the snags which have emerged vis-a-vis the representatives to the national dialogue conference. The other issues had been resolvedearlier as a result of the Saudi initiative.

It is expected that the plan will be submitted today, Friday, to President Amin al-Jumayyil and the government's leaders. Consultations will be held regarding this plan with some Lebanese leaders concerned with the issue. After this, Al-Hariri will leave

for Damascus to continue the contacts with the Syrian officials and representatives of the[National] Salvation Front. If the plan is approved in its amended form, a cease-fire and the start of the preparation for the dialogue will be announced.

It has been learned that Al-Hariri brought with him from Damascus a draft plan to which amendments were introduced during the meeting in the B'abda Palace. These amendments preserve the spirit of the principles which all parties had previously agreed to.

McFarlane's Talks Discussed

JN230640 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by George Bashir, Radio Monte Carlo's correspondent in Beirut — live or recorded]

[Text] While a very guarded calm prevailed over the axes of fighting throughout last night, hopes to remove the last obstacle to reaching a cease-fire are greater today than during the past 2 days. President Amin al-Jumayyil led the intensive consultations on the Arab and international levels which continued until the early hours of this morning. Meetings also continued with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and Rafiq al-Hariri who arrived in Damascus, where they met with the Syrian side. The meeting at B'abda Presidential Palace was attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan; Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim; Dr Wadi' Haddad, presidential adviser for national security affairs; and Faruq Jabr.

As I said, the consultations centered on the results achieved by the Saudi mediation for Lebanon, especially the removal of the obstacle regarding the representation of the executive and legislative authorities in the national dialogue in the person of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

It was noted last night that Rashid Karami, member of the National Salvation Front [NSF], had announced in a television statement that the president of the republic has the right to name the delegates who will accompany him, especially the prime minister and the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. The NSF has also announced in a statement that it does not object to the representation of the executive and legislative authorities in the person of the prime minister and the speaker. This announcement from the Lebanese opposition apparently conflicts with what the Syrian side told Prince Bandar ibn Sultan. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had told Prince Bandar that it was the Lebanese NSF which was opposed to the attendance of the Lebanese prime minister and the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies at the national dialogue conference.

Informed sources said that the consultations between Beirut, Riyadh, and Damascus have reached close points. The delay in the negotiations was due to the firm stand taken by the Lebanese president on the subject of the representation and other proposals which infringed on Lebanon's sovereignty and the prestige of the government and its institutions.

Today is the first anniversary of President Amin al-Jumayyil's assumption to power, when he pledged before the Chamber of Deputies and the people that he would respect the constitution and laws of the Lebanese nation and safeguard Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. One year ago, President al-Jumayyil also pledged to lead the march to save Lebanon, liberate it from froeign presence, regain its complete national sovereignty over all its territories, restore security, and rebuild the country.

On the security situation Beirut and its suburbs and all axes witnessed a very guarded calm last night with the exception of the Jubayl coast, which was the target of about 60 Soviet-made Grad missiles. Army positions on the 'Alayh, Suq al-Gharb, Kayfun, and Khaldah also came under sporadic fire. In Al-Biqa', the situation erupted anew on the Jdita-Ta'labaya axis between Fatah loyalists and dissidents. Security reports reaching Beirut this morning said that the clashes between the two sides continued until the early hours of the morning.

Cease-Fire Being Prepared

JN230955 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] An informed source in Beirut this morning said that a cease-fire plan was prepared last night during a working session which included the U.S. envoy, the Saudi envoy's assistant, and Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim.

In addition to the cease-fire, the plan includes a general formula for the political dialogue. If agreed on, this proposal can remove the obstacle which faced the contacts; namely, the identity of those who will participate in the Lebanese national dialogue.

Rafiq al-Hariri is expected to return to Damascus from Beirut today to convey the Lebanese officials' stance to the Syrian officials and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt.

Al-Hariri Awaits Lebanese Reply

NC230935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The Saudi mediation for reaching a cease-fire agreement depends on the outcome of the current efforts. Prince Bandar ibn Sultan's aide Rafiq al-Hariri and U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane arrived at the Presidential Palace a short while ago to meet with Lebanese officials and receive the Lebanese answer to the proposals in a final attempt — according to Saudi sources — for reaching a cease-fire agreement.

The sources added that the result of Al-Hariri's visit to Beirut will determine whether Saudi mediator Prince Bandar ibn Sultan will return to Damascus in an attempt to put the final touches on the agreement.

Al-Hariri Departs for Syria

NC231037 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1014 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The meeting held at the Republican Palace between President al-Jumayyil's adviser for national affairs Dr Wadi' Haddad and U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and Prince Bandar's aide Rafiq al-Hariri has ended.

Al-Hariri left the palace for Damascus to convey the Lebanese stance. It is known that Prince Bandar ibn Sultan is waiting to see the Syrian stand before resuming his mediation.

Cease-Fire Plan Reached 'in Principle'

NC230728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] At the political level, the diplomatic efforts, particularly the Saudi mediation concerning the situation in Lebanon, are expected to be finally clear today.

According to reports circulating this morning an integrated plan providing for a cease-fire has been reached in principle. The plan includes a method for consolidating a cease-fire and for conducting the national dialogue.

Al-Wazzan Meets With Al-Jumayyil 22 September

NC221348 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] At the Republican Palace, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to discuss the current developments and the Lebanese stance regarding them.

Before that, President al-Jumayyil received Mr Fairbanks who briefed the president on the outcome of U.S. envoy McFarlane's talks in Damascus on reaching a cease-fire.

After meeting with the president, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] Amid the serious crisis which Lebanon is passing through and the delicate circumstances under which we are working to unify the ranks and voice in our homeland, came the 10 fundamental principles, which were declared by the Islamic meeting in Al-Fatwa' house, to affirm the bases and principles which we are all trying to consolidate and are seeking to follow in all that governs our trends in power.

I previously addressed over television and through the information media, around the beginning of last August, an appeal to the Islamic forces, in which I called for envisaging an ambitious leadership capable of defining its stances, of shouldering the responsibility, and of actually participating in the salvation of the homeland and in drawing up a formula for coexistence in it. My appeal then came from the position of my responsibility as chairman of the Islamic Council and from the position of sharing with my brothers the responsibility of representing the Islamic forces, proceeding from the necessity of uniting the efforts in these circumstances to achieve our one will over clear principles by which we will safeguard our rights and from which we will proceed to safeguard Lebanon's interests. My call was made under the title "One Stand for the One Lebanon."

I was satisfied with the fundamental stance declared yesterday, which consecrates what all of us in Lebanon look forward to and what we hope will turn into fundamental principles around which all Lebanese political leaderships will rally without exception.

What was declared now crowns the contacts that were held among leaders free of convulsions and outbiddings. I had participated in this visualization through contacts with the noble figures who attended the meeting and with other forces that undoubtedly regard the declaration as expressing their stances and views.

We have principally affirmed that Lebanon's existence as a state, entity, and a democratic system is a permanent existence and there is no retreat from it. Lebanon can only be, as agreed upon by its sons, a homeland of freedom, democracy, and progress, a homeland of love, forbearance, openmindedness, and culture, and a homeland of a deeply-rooted idea in its Arabism, radiant in its humanity, and strong in its justice. I recalled in this respect that Lebanon, the homeland in the deep sense of the word, is not a limited territory where communities meet within peaceful coexisting areas, but above everything else it is an atmosphere of stability, reassurance, confidence, in real fraternity, responsible freedom, and ambition for social justice within a framework of equal opportunities through a sound patriotic spirit.

I likewise affirmed that Lebanon the homeland, in the sense of freedom it embodies, is not a field for sectarian or factional conflict or an arena for hegemony to be imposed on its sons by any side but the foundation of its building is a point for dialogue, for freedom principles, and for a democratic parliamentary system. It provides a scope for devoted efforts and competition for safeguarding Lebanon and its freedom.

I did not hesitate to recall that Lebanon, the stable and eternal homeland, cannot be built if its citizens continue to exchange charges, allowing themselves to exploit loyalty and identity as materials for blackmail and suspicion. Muslims are Lebanese like all the Lebanese and Christians are Arabs like all the Arabs. The day will come when Lebanon will be a free, sovereign, and independent homeland, past any doubt over its affiliation to the Arab world. We are today waging a war for liberating the homeland, for its territorial integrity, for the unity of its people, and for restoring its complete sovereignty and legitimacy.

This absolute priority cannot possibly accept an argument over the shape of the homeland and cannot accept assumptions that the homeland has actually been established. The issue is greater than that of standing incapable vis-a-vis the fateful challenges, interpreting liberation as partition, and interpreting legitimacy as [word indistinct]. The homeland is the issue and its freedom in the south, the north, the Al-Biqa', the mountain, and its capital is inalienable. Its unity does not come through groups affiliating under one roof and its legitimacy does not come through seeking domination by a force that claims legitimacy here or there. The homeland is the land — all the land — and the people — all the

people. The one legitimacy is that represented by the regime. There is no other legitimacy and no rallying but only under it.

Lebanon's liberation begins today with the Israeli forces, which invaded the country over 1 year ago. They are still in its territory although a withdrawal has been agreed upon. The agreement did not lead to any detraction from the homeland's sovereignty, freedom, or Arabism.

Lebanon's liberation is not completely dependent on one side, group, or faction, but it is the duty of every citizen, regardless of their different responsibilities. It must be the slogan of all forces, regardless of their different policies, views, and inclinations. However, Lebanon's liberation does not stop at the rejection of the Israeli occupation. This is because freedom is indivisible and the homeland must depend on the state's legitimacy and sovereignty. The homeland's liberation on this basis will be through agreeing on its liberation from all non-Lebanese forces, from all illegitimate forces, and from all that detracts from its freedom, sovereignty, and legitimacy over all the national soil and over all sons of the homeland.

Lebanon's Army is the homeland's fence and it is the emblem of its unity. The Army must be provided with all elements so it can be capable of defending the land and ensuring the citizens' security.

Lebanon's Army does not belong to one faction or force in Lebanon, but it is the Army of all the homeland and for all its citizens. The arms in the hands of the Army will only be to defend the homeland and to die for the homeland's freedom and for the citizens.

I would like to affirm here that Lebanon's Army is not the army of an area here or there but that it belongs to all areas. It should meet no obstacles or difficulties and it does not need to establish its credibility daily for this side or this area. The Army belongs to all Lebanon and it must fully shoulder its responsibility by rallying under the political leadership, which embodies the will of the people and is for the people.

I have always affirmed with the Islamic leaderships that contributing toward building Lebanon is the duty of all citizens and all forces, and it is achieved by their cohesion in all fields, free from sectarianism and factionalism.

Lebanon is delicate in its balance and is founded on accord among its sons. No faction or community in it can possibly seize the right of representing it. No party can possibly practice hegemony in any field in Lebanon. Lebanon, the homeland, embodies the principles and the bases upon which its system, administration, Army, and areas are founded.

These are the principles and bases of freedom, of equality, of social justice, and of the democratic structure that is linked to social integration devoid of confessionalism and factionalism. This requires a basic change in the citizens' mentality so that they may serve the state, not have mastery over it. This also requires that the state serve all its citizens, that the state should not be for one faction and not for another, or for one area and not for another; nor should it embody exclusive power for one party at the expense of the other parties in this homeland.

We realize that the system in Lebanon cannot remain divorced from the aspirations of the citizens to build an independent state. This means that the system must develop to fulfill the natural rights of the citizens on the political, social, economic, educational, and administrative levels. The system in Lebanon must be subjected to a comprehensive revision that aims to build a homeland in which all the Lebanese will blend together and that will not be restricted to settlements. A regenerating homeland is a homeland that continues to exist; a petrified homeland is a homeland whose formula fails whenever it is put to the test.

The real apprehension lies in upsetting the accord formula on which Lebanon has been established as well as in upsetting the bases that distinguish Lebanon's existence and its citizens' coexistence. However, this real apprehension will remain unless the formula is strengthened by shifting from settlements to the stage of social fusion and from the sectarian bases to a stage of coexistence as true citizens.

The fundamental principles, issued yesterday by the Islamic conferees, prompt us now more than at any time before to look forward to broader meetings that will embrace all the political leaders in Lebanon. If it is important that we declare our stands, then it is more important that these fundamental principles be turned into convictions by all the Lebanese and be put into real practice, proceeding from a solid basis that embodies the Lebanese belief and will to coexist and to look forward to the Lebanon of the future — the Lebanon of our children and grandchildren.

Salim Conveys Government's Views to USSR Envoy

NC221226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Acting on behalf of the Lebanese Government, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has asked the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut to inform Moscow that Lebanon harbors no hostile feelings toward the Soviets; that Lebanon's sole objective is to liberate its land and unify its people; and that its wagering on the United States is not intended to be in conflict with the Soviets, but because Washington is capable of achieving the Lebanese objectives.

Al-As'ad Comments on Syrian Dialogue Conditions

NC221541 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Before leaving the Chamber of Deputies today, Speaker Kamil al-As'ad answered questions by reporters. He pondered the question that was recently raised and was the subject of deliberation — the Syrian veto excluding some Lebanese political personalities from the dialogue. Speaker al-As'ad said: Disregarding the reasons, background, and objectives, I consider this veto or ban as an honorable medal for me because of its background and objectives on more than one level.

Al-As'ad added: Persons remain persons. Some must have priority in taking action, adopting stands, and judging consider-

ations of all kinds. He further said that the cease-fire is not the aim in itself. The aim is to save Lebanon. There must be direct dialogue with Syria. He continued: What is more important is what was mentioned in the statement issued after the meeting of the Shi'ite community's deputies on a cease-fire under the present conditions of rejecting the Army's entry into the territory vacated by Israel in the Ash-Shuf and the mountain, and on the start of a dialogue that no one knows when and how it will end.

Al-As'ad emphasized that the situation in the country is serious; that the question pertains to the homeland; and that the future of the coming generations depends on the future of this homeland.

Supreme Soviet Conveys Message to Speaker Al-As'ad
NC221807 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad received today in Mansur Palace U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon with whom he discussed the developments. He also received Soviet Embassy Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov who conveyed to him a message from the Supreme Soviet on the current international situation.

During his meeting with British Embassy Charge d'Affaires Richard Palmer, Speaker al-As'ad gave the British diplomat a copy of the statement that was issued by the deputies representing the Shi'ite community on the future of Lebanon.

Sham'un Urges Free World To Save Lebanon
NC221330 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese Front leader [former] President Camille Sham'un said today that the Syrians and their allies have been deliberately trying to destroy the Lebanese cultural and humanitarian establishments and homes, and to oppress the Lebanese will. This, President Sham'un added, would neither affect our people's morale nor their determination to remain free people. He called on the free world to save Lebanon. President Sham'un said:

[Begin recording] The Syrians and their allies over the past 20 days have been trying to harm the Lebanese Army's valor and will. Nevertheless, they were utterly defeated, sustaining grave losses in life and equipment. As a result of their defeats, the Syrians and their allies deliberately attacked civilians, indiscriminately shelling and destroying civilian houses and cultural, humanitarian, and religious establishments, in the belief that this bestial behavior would undermine the Lebanese will.

But this abominable act had not affected, and will never affect, our people's morale nor their determination to remain a free people in their capital and homeland. Our people are determined to continue their active and passive resistance, and [words indistinct] to stand on the side of the Lebanese people and of the right. Have they not realized that the daily events demonstrate that the Lebanese issue is not domestic, but that it is a Syrian attack to control Lebanon. Syria has mobilized all its criminal allies and mercenaries for this purpose.

The current events in Lebanon present a serious test to the free world. The free world must employ all forces in service of humanitarian principles and international duties on which the UN law is based. Otherwise it would be the end of the free world. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Karami Criticizes Syrian Stand on Dialogue
NC221610 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Expressing his opinion on the vetoing of the participation of the Chamber of Deputies speaker and the prime minister in the negotiations, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami said:

[Begin recording] When it is demanded that the meeting should be at the invitation of his excellency the president of the republic, who is the head of the authority, then what good is it to exclude the prime minister or the Chamber of Deputies speaker from this meeting? If the regime is represented by the president of the republic, then he has the right to attend together with all those he chooses. We insist that the question of participants be left to the authority so it can form its group the way it wants. On our part, we have agreed among ourselves on who will represent us. It is not important if one or more persons represent us. What is important are the demands, which are the bases and aims we seek for the sake of a united, sovereign, and independent Arab Lebanon. [end recording]

Shaykhani Praises Saudi Peace Initiative
NC222133 Beirut Domestic Serivce in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] In a statement he made this evening, Information and Justice Minister Roger Shaykhani praised the initiative being made by Saudi Arabia. He said this initiative stems from Saudi Arabia's eagerness to keep Lebanon one and united, enjoying freedom, independence, and the right to establish its sovereignty over all its territory without hindrance or objection by any foreign party.

He added that Saudi Arabia is well aware that Lebanon has a just cause and is seeking its rights by all means available to it. Saudi Arabia is also aware that Lebanon has rejected the easy options that were proposed to it because they involve giving up the components of sovereignty, and has adopted the Lebanese option while seeking U.S. and Arab support through their effective contribution to resolving the problem, and particularly Saudi support through the role that Prince Bandar ibn Sultan is playing.

Minister Shaykhani said the time when undesirable options or options that conflicted with Lebanon's sovereignty could be imposed on Lebanon has gone. Lebanon also strongly refuses to be squeezed into the corner of thorny solutions from which it would be impossible to emerge except by making concessions at the expense of its dignity. The international and Arab public

opinion has begun to realize this and to understand and sympathize with Lebanon.

Minister Shaykhani said the Lebanese people, who have become aware of the reality of the dimensions of the plot aimed at undermining the pillars of their homeland, are now asked to rally more around the government and to support it by all their means in order to defeat the plot and to enable the state to reestablish its sovereignty and to chart the features of new Lebanon according to their aspirations. When the people rally around their legitimate authority and their national Army, which has been baptized in blood and which now has a cause to defend, Lebanon will not fall and the plots of the enemies of the homeland will retreat and stop when faced with the unity of the Lebanese, which all the citizens of all communities and parties have proved.

Minister Shaykhani concluded his statement by saying: I am confident that agreement among the Lebanese is inevitable. I am optimistic that a solution will be achieved soon — a solution that will satisfy all the Lebanese who think Lebanese.

Qulaylat on U.S. Congress Agreement on Troops

NC221322 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Regarding the agreement between U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration and the Congress extending to 18 months the U.S. military presence in Lebanon, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-al-Murabitun] made a statement — the publication of which was banned by the censorship organs in today's press. In it he said: Our appraisal of the agreement in form and content comes at two levels, Lebanese and Arab.

1. At the Lebanese level, the agreement calls for astonishment and amazement because it was coupled with a focused and concentrated information campaign portraying it as though it is tackling a fateful question of one of the American states. It went beyond any move by the U.S. Administration and its institutions to effect any changes in the Central American states. Looking in depth at this declared action puts the nationalist forces at the Lebanese and pan-Arab level before the distortion of their national and pan-Arab affiliation. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, our movement regards the U.S. agreement as being dictated unilaterally upon Lebanon and consequently passiveness of any kind remains the only option for confronting it.

2. At the Arab level, the agreement is consdiered a clear warning to all Arab states, not only to Syria, but specifically to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

3. In addition to the U.S. handling of the agreement, as if it were facing a problem in one of its states, the 18-month period set for the U.S. military intervention in Lebanon is considered a framework for giving legality and legitimacy to the agreement before the world and U.S. public opinion. This is closely linked to a previous series of moves by the U.S. administration in its plan that began with the declaration of military intervention in the fighting between the Lebanese and up to its declaration of drawing up political red lines in Suq al-Gharb and in Iqlim al-Kharrub through the Israeli information media. The administration is trying to suggest that the present decade is one of U.S. domination and military and political interference in Lebanon's affairs and also in the Middle East area, particularly in the centralization of the state in Greater Beirut and environs as stipulated in the U.S. decision. This leads us to believe that the geographical area of Greater Beirut is expected to be expanded according to the red lines. This will undoubtedly occur during the 18 months of the United States stay in Beirut and in the area.

Therefore, in confronting this we believe:

A. The U.S.-Zionist plan based on setting up red lines to partition Lebanon or expanding Greater Beirut will meet difficulties and danger, making it impossible to achieve this regardless of what the U.S. role may be vis-a-vis time or area of its deployment.

B. The plan will not succeed in imposing under the geographical framework of the red lines — which appeared in Iqlim al-Kharrub, the mountain, and Suq al-Gharb — that a unified, smaller Lebanon will become a U.S. protectorate or state.

C. This plan makes it incumbent on the Arabs to adopt a serious stance at the level of this fateful issue, which should go beyond the limit of emotional denunciations and formal solutions as had happened in relation to Palestine, in order to avoid having to regret making Lebanon and its people a strategic issue similar to that of the Palestine question and its people.

Qulaylat, Cuban Envoy Discuss Developments

NC230700 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-al-Murabitun] has received at the movement's headquarters the Cuban charge d'affaires to Lebanon, with whom he discussed the political and military developments in Lebanon.

Salim To Lead Delegation to UN General Assembly

NC221801 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim will leave Beirut in the next few hours for New York to lead the Lebanese delegation to the UN General Assembly session and to deliver a speech to the assembly.

It has been learned that en route, Minister Salim will stop over in Paris where he will meet with a number of French officials including External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson with whom he will review the latest developments in Lebanon. From Paris, Dr Salim will go to New York to lead the Lebanese delegation to the United Nations. He is expected to deliver a speech on behalf of Lebanon at 1700 New York time on 30 September.

Minister Salim will also hold meetings with the foreign ministers

of the states participating in the General Assembly, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Minister Salim might then go to Washington.

Italian Munitions Depot in Beirut Blown Up

AU221512 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] (ANSA) — Beirut, September 22 — A deposit of munitions belonging to the Italian military contingent in Beirut exploded today after being struck by shells. The explosion sparked a fire that is still raging, but no one was hurt in the incident, an Italian spokesman said.

Two shells slammed into the munitions at 0800 GMT this morning and several more hit the nearby college of Besancon nuns at Al-Hazimiyah (in East Beirut) which is being used as a barracks by the Italian paratroopers in the "Folgore" Battalion.

Syrian Vehicles With Weapons Head for Mountain

NC221513 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1501 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] A security report issued a short time ago states that approximately 27 Syrian military vehicles entered Lebanese territory via Al-Masna' and that they are heading toward the mountain area. These vehicles carry rocket launchers, antiarmor guns, mortars, and ammunition of various calibers.

Syrian shells fell indiscriminately on the central area of the northern Al-Matn and on the Sinn al-Fil, Al-Hazimiyah, and Jisr al-Basha areas.

Reportage on Retaliatory Shellings by French

AFP: French Ministry Communique

NC221640 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, Sept. 22 (AFP) — French planes today for the first time fired on artillery batteries shelling French targets in Beirut, the Defense Ministry said here.

In a communique, the Ministry said that "following the instructions of the government, Defense Minister Charles Hernu ordered the armed forces to use our right of self-defense and to answer the batteries which were directed against French targets in Beirut." The planes were from the aircraft carrier *Foch*, which is cruising off the Lebanese coast, the communique said. The French who were wounded this morning were legionnaires from the first foreign cavalry regiment, it added.

Beirut Cites French Statement

NC221700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1648 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Before we complete the journal, and contrary to what we mentioned a while ago, AFP — in an urgent dispatch from Paris quoting an official source — reported that the French aircraft for the first time retaliated artillery batteries that shelled some French targets in Beirut. In a statement, the French Defense Ministry said that following the instructions of the French Government, Defense Minister Charles Hernu ordered the armed forces to use our right to legitimate defense, as the statement said, and to answer the batteries that directed their fire against some French targets in Beirut.

Paris Reports Retaliation Authorized

LD221804 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] A few minutes ago, Defense Minister Charles Hernu authorized the French troops in Lebanon to respond if they are attacked. So far, the French troops had been given the order not to shoot. From now on they will have the right to self-defense.

The decision comes at a time when 17 French NCO's or officers have been killed since the beginning of hostilities in Beirut. Today even, four legionnaires and two paratroopers were injured by shells and a grenade attack against a patrol unit. Directly on line from Beirut is the special France Inter correspondent, Alain Menargues:

[Menargues] This very moment, two French Super Etendard planes bombed the artillery batteries which had attacked the French positions. Flying low over Beirut from the sea, they headed for the mountains which dominate the town. It is for the moment impossible to know where exactly these batteries are located. This is the first time that the French Army is responding to shooting [word indistinct]. The decision was taken in Paris by the defense minister, Charles Hernu, who ordered that the right to self-defense be used.

It is true that four times today France, or its military personnel, were a target. Last night, two cars belonging to French diplomats and parked in the street in front of their homes were blown up without causing any casualties. This morning, around 1000, a shell fell in the midst of the Green Berets while they were resting. Four men were injured, one very seriously. Almost at the same moment, on the ring road which links the eastern and western districts of the town, a French military truck was attacked with grenades and set on fire. Two of the occupants were injured. These terrorist-type actions, obviously directed against France, are causing anxiety here in Beirut because already at the beginning of the week two security posts were attacked by men hurling grenades. One man was injured.

This conflict, which started with clashes between the Druze militia and the Christians precisely 16 days ago today, is attracting around it a real international armada of ships, aircraft, troops, armored cars and more than 300 heavy guns without any hope for the slightest chance of a cease-fire.

Israel Fighting With Phalangists in Suq Al-Gharb

LD222042 Kuwait KUNA in English 1802 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Amman, Sept 22 (KUNA) — Israel has joined the fighting in Suq al-Gharb alongside the Phalangists since Wednesday

morning and has suffered two deaths and three injuries among its fighting ranks since then, reports reaching here from occupied Palestine said. The reports which KUNA obtained Thursday confirmed that a unit of the Israeli paratroopers arrived in Lebanon by landing at Juniyah port in northern Beirut and proceeded to joint the Phalangists at Suq al-Gharb shortly after landing.

The Israeli unit, whose ranks and formation was not mentioned in the report, was using unmarked troup carriers and armoured cars and has been in constant contact with the Israeli military command. During Wednesday fighting alone, two Israeli soldiers were killed and [figure indistinct] injured. All were immediately airlifted to Israel by helicopters, the report said without indicating the exact location of the engagement or ranks of the soldiers.

The report further said that Israeli miltiary experts have been operating within the ranks of the Phalange forces for the last two weeks and that one of them was killed and another seriously wounded in fighting between the Phalangists and Socialist Progressive Party forces. The [word indistinct] officer was a major, the report said but failed to give the rank of the injured one who it said was receiving intensive care at a military hospital in northern Tel Aviv.

The Israeli involvement in the civil war in Lebanon began in the wake of the fall of Bhamdun city in the hands of the progressive forces and was closely coordinated with the United States Administration and with the full knowledge and blessing of the Lebanese Government, the report charged. When the director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry David Kimche visited Beirut and met with senior Lebanese officials there recently, he relayed his country's intention to join and got the blessing of the Lebanese Government.

In a closely connected development, the report said that the Lebanese renegade Major Sa'd Haddad presented a detailed report on the security situation in Lebanon to the former Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon when he and a group of Maronite leaders visited Sharon in his house last week. Sharon, who was demoted to minister without portfolio over his role in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps massacre in 7 September of last year, was reported to have assured the visitors that Israel would [word indistinct] support the Phalangists and would never accept their defeat. The report went on saying that Sharon informed the Phalangists [word indistinct] Major Haddad that he was behind the Israeli Government decision to send an Israeli force to the mountains to fight alongside the Phalangists. He also assured them, according to the report, that the United States fully support the Israeli participation in the war.

Reportage on Shellings, Clashes 23 September

Syrians Shell Army Positions

NC230453 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2345 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Syrians and Palestinians positioned in the area of 'Aytat and Mat'am al-Mat'am in Bhamdun are shelling the Lebanese Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb. They are continuing their attacks from Baysur and Shimlan against the Army's positions in Baysur and its environment.

The axes of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah-'Alayh and Dahr al-Wahsh-'Alayh are exchanging shellfire. The sound of intermittent explosions continues to be heard along the coastal line from [word indistinct] up to Al-Awza'i. In the southern suburb, the communist gunmen and their associates of the Jundallah group are shelling the Army's positions in At-Tayyunah and the areas of the post office and the flour mills from their positions in Ash-Shiyah. In Al-Biqa', the intensity of the clashes between the warring Palestinian factions in the areas of Ta'lbaya, Ta'nayil, and Jdita and Shtawrah has eased.

Marine Airport Positions Shelled

NC230535 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Sounds of explosions have been heard since 0715 today. A security source has reported that the shelling is directed at the airport perimeter and the southern runway where there are U.S. Marine positions. The source added that over 18 shells have so far fallen near the U.S. positions. There is no information yet if there have been any U.S. casualties.

Jubayl Coast Shelled

NC230734 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Since 0600 today, the coastal area in Jubayl has been exposed to Syrian shelling. No casualties have been reported. It has been learned that some of the shelling is coming from the Syrian emplacements near the Regie building in (Dabra) and from the Sil'ata junction, and from a mobile rocket launcher.

U.S., Syrian Overflights Reported

NC230820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0813 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] A security source indicated that a squadron of U.S. F-14 planes are now flying in the Lebanese skies in reconnaissance sorties. Syrian Air Force overflights were reported over Al-Biqa'.

Syrians Shelling B'Abda, Al-Hadath

NC230919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] After relative calm this morning, Syrian artillery and launchers began shelling the B'abda and Al-Hadath areas at approximately 1000. A security source indicated that since 0650 the Jubayl area has been exposed to shelling with Grad projectiles from positions in Al-Batrun controlled by the Syrians.

IDF Force Moves to Ar-Rumaylah Township
NC230921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] A security source indicated that an Israeli force made up of 12 tanks was seen at 1000 moving toward Ar-Rumaylah township in the south.

Monte Carlo: PSP Stopped Shelling Suq al-Gharb
JN230730 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The military situation in Jabal Lubnan last night witnessed a relative drop in the intensity of the battles and artillery shellings. Beirut radio has reported a new attack on Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. However, REUTER has quoted officials in the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] as saying that the attacks on Suq al-Gharb, in practice, stopped 4 days ago.

Druze Demonstrate Against U.S. Shelling
NC221644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] A Druze demonstration was staged in West Beirut today. The demonstrators appealed to the U.S. fleet to stop shelling their houses in the mountain area. The demonstrators shouted: O Americans, return to your country.

Lebanon Talks Continue; McFarlane, Junblatt Meet

JN221426 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Talks are continuing in Damascus to reach a cease- fire in Lebanon. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has received the Saudi [as heard] and U.S. envoys as well as Saudi businessman Rafiq al-Hariri in the presence of Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. So far nothing has been learned or leaked from the talks, which seem to have achieved some progress.

Reports from Damascus say that U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane and Walid Junblatt met for 20 minutes a short while ago. Nothing is known about the talks during the meeting, but the results did not seem to be encouraging. Both men refused to give any statement after the meeting.

KUNA Report

LD222141 Kuwait KUNA in English 1735 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, Sept 22 (KUNA) — The U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and Rafiq al-Hariri the assistant to Prince Bandar ibn Sultan of Saudi Arabia have Thursday afternoon left separately for the Lebanese Government.

Syrian sources said Al-Hariri is out to meet with President Amin al-Jumayyil to try and resolve what they described as few remaining obstacles impeding signature of an agreement between the parties to the Lebanese crisis. They did not elaborate.

Al-Hariri met during his two-day stay here with the Syrian leaders and with the visiting president of the Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the efforts of the Saudi Kingdom to secure an agreement between the warring factions in Lebanon.

Before heading for Beirut, Al-Hariri met today with the Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, leader of the Socialist Progressive Party Walid Junblatt and the American envoy Robert McFarlane.

French Official Makes Unscheduled Stopover

JN221747 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Dispatch by Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus —live or recorded]

[Excerpt] (Francis Gutman), secretary general of the French External Relations Ministry, arrived in Damascus this evening from Cairo, which he visited after visiting Jidda and Amman. French diplomatic sources told our radio that his stopover in Damascus was not scheduled, but was arranged at the last moment. The French official is expected to meet tonight with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam before leaving for Paris tomorrow morning. Lebanon will figure in the talks, the diplomatic sources said.

Minister Explains Lebanon Stand to Arab Diplomats

JN222108 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, received the Arab ambassadors in Damascus today. He told them of the latest developments resulting from the escalating U.S. threats to the peace and security of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab countries.

The minister affirmed to the ambassadors Syria's eagerness for the success of Arab efforts to halt the bloodshed and initiate a national dialogue that tackles all aspects of the Lebanese crisis; achieves Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, safety, and Arab affiliation; and ends Phalangist hegemony. Ash-Shar' affirmed that Syria strongly supports the just demands of the National Salvation Front, the Amal movement, and all the other loyal national Lebanese forces that have responded positively to Arab efforts in order to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon and foil the attempts being made to impose control over the Lebanese people and distort its Arab image.

The minister pointed out that the hostile sides' attempts to distort the Syrian stand are aimed at detaching Lebanon from its Arab nation and turning it into a center for new exploitation and a platform for threatening the Arab nation's security and interests. Ash-Shar' said that while it is concerned with achieving national accord in Lebanon and ending the bloodshed there, Syria is convinced of the soundness of its stand that defends Lebanon's freedom and Arab character and aims at safeguarding the security and interests both of Syria and of the Arab countries.

Lebanese Paper Reports Al-Asad Visited Moscow

JN230933 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad visited the USSR 10 days ago and met with top Soviet leaders. This is reported by the Lebanese newspaper *As-Safir*. Citing well-informed sources, *As-Safir says that during this visit, which was not announced in* Moscow, President al-Asad held talks on the situation in Lebanon and the U.S. role in the region.

Commentary Stresses Close U.S.-Israeli Ties

JN221616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The United States has translated its threats into clear and direct action and has removed the safety pin from the Middle East bomb by appointing itself trustee of the region's future, security, and peace; by ignoring both the Arab nation's existence and the Arab homeland; and by abiding by the Zionist objective under the pretext of facing Soviet expansion on one occasion and protecting Western interests on another.

The obvious harmony between the U.S. and Israeli tones shows that the United States has a strategic objective within the framework of the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement as well as the agreements and treaties between Washington and Tel Aviv that either preceded or followed it. U.S. diplomacy has found in the Al-Jumayyil family's rule in Beirut new support for its stumbling policy in the Middle East. It has utilized this factional and fascist regime to justify its pretexts and excuses —thus claiming its concern for Lebanon, its unity, and its independence. If such a claim is honest, then what kept the United States silent over the destruction of Beirut and the Zionist invaders' occupation of southern Lebanon, and what has made it insist that the Al-Jumayyil family's regime is the only choice for the Lebanese people and that partitioning Lebanese territory and undermining its unity is the only way to end the Lebanese crisis?

In all of its Middle East plans and schemes, the United States depends on its military impact and on the Israeli force, which the United States considers its fighting tool and with which it shares benefits and interests. This was shown by the consequences of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. Israel reaped its its expansionist benefits while the United States achieved its objective of turning the Lebanese coast into a permanent base for the U.S. 6th Fleet and the RDF. Since the first day the RDF was formed, Washington has not hidden the fact that the tasks of this force are concentrated in the Middle East and that they are aimed against any Arab move the United States views as a danger to its interests of monopoly and hegemony.

The Israeli chief of staff's threat against Syria and his assertion that confrontation with the Syrian Army is inevitable prove that the dangers of the coordination specified in the U.S.- Israeli strategic agreement have begun to show, particularly since the implementation of the clauses of this agreement began and since the massing of the Israeli forces in Lebanon took place simultaneously with a similar massing of U.S. forces in the whole eastern basin of the Mediterranean.

Since the first clause of the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement concentrates on both sides' commitment to strike at any Arab move that does not conform with their desire, it therefore confirms the reason for Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon and the United States' intensification of the reinforcement of its naval forces. Since the U.S. is now openly participating in the war against Lebanon and its people, the two sides to the alliance have only to implement what Sharon and the Zionist chief of staff urged. The United States is convinced that its Phalangist allies are impotent when faced with the Lebanese people's will. Israel is also convinced that Syria's steadfastness prevents it from achieving what it aspires. Thus, both sides seem to have agreed that the events in Lebanon are their opportunity to take revenge against Syria's pan-Arab stand.

The big policymakers in the colonialist and imperialist West admit that the danger does not lie in the shells of the U.S. naval forces, but in the designs of the U.S.-Israeli militarists, whose scope will widen to include the whole Mediterranean region. If Reagan considers Suq al-Gharb a regional boundary and Syria an obstacle to U.S. dreams, does not this mean that Washington has approved the partitioning of Lebanon and that it is ready to confront Syria militarily as long as Syria rejects the partitioning of Lebanese territory and the Judaization of its southern area? Here, perhaps, lies the secret of the U.S.- Israeli threats against steadfast Syria and the secret of Syria's adherence to its principles of defending Lebanon's territory and independence regardless of the enormity of the hostile forces and regardless of the numerous sides which are working against Syria's defense of its deep-rooted pan-Arab conviction.

Israel's Redeployment in Lebanon Criticized

JN222020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text]O struggling brothers, the line Israel calls its new defensive line, the line that defines the zone of the Israeli occupation forces' deployment in southern Lebanon —that is, theAl-Awwali River —is now being tested. Those who are testing this new Israeli defensive line are not the Israeli occupiers, but the Lebanese nationalist resistance men. This line was recently tested 3 days ago. The result shows that if the Israeli defensive line, and consequently the Israeli defensive plan —or more precisely, the Israeli plan to occupy southern Lebanon —has not collapsed, it has not succeeded.

The most recent test took place near An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon. Israel admitted the incident, but played it down to lessen its effect on the Israeli community. Israeli sources said that an explosive charge went off under an Israeli patrol, resulting in the wounding of four Israeli soldiers. After the incident, Israeli forces surrounded and combed the area. In fact, this operation is more serious, particularly since the side which voluntarily gave more details about it is not hostile to Israel —that is, the Phalangist radio. Three days ago, the Phalangist radio said that an Israeli military patrol was ambushed, numerous explosions were heard, fire was observed and Israeli ambulances were seen rushing to the area of the operation. Thus, the operation is large. Therefore, there is a big difference between the humble Israeli admission and the true description given by the Phalangist radio, which is not hostile to Israel.

What conclusion can be derived from this operation? First, the Lebanese nationalist forces, which are currently preoccupied with the Phalangists and the U.S. fleet, have not forgotten the Israeli occupation, but are striking at it at a time when they are facing both the Phalangists and the U.S. fleet. Second, when matters are settled in the Ash-Shuf and the mountain areas, the Lebanese national resistance men will increase their attacks against the Israeli occupation on its new defensive lines. Third, the new Israeli plan, which is called defensive, will fail if not collapse altogether.

Israel, which has redeployed its forces in southern Lebanon as a result of the heavy blows dealt by the Lebanese national resistance men, will be obliged once again to redeploy its forces. This new redeployment of Israeli forces will not be in southern Lebanon this time but to the south of southern Lebanon — that is, outside Lebanese territory.

PDRY Leader Makes Statement, Ends Visit

JN221610 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Presidium, left Damascus at 1600 today following a 2-day visit to Syria.

In a statement to reporters at the conclusion of his visit, the PDRY chairman said: As I leave fraternal Syria, I would like to express may appreciation and gratitude to the leaders of this militant country headed by brother President Hafiz al-Asad for the reception and hospitality accorded to me. I would also like to express my extreme satisfaction with the results of our talks with Brother President Hafiz al-Asad, results that express our joint stand on the aggressive challenges confronting our Arab nation in these difficult days of our national struggle for liberation against imperialism and Zionism.

We reviewed with our Syrian brothers the serious developments in the Arab region in general and in Lebanon in particular as a result of the increasing aggressive U.S. military presence in this region and the threats it poses for the security and stability of our Arab peoples and their vital interests. Our viewpoints were indentical on the issues discussed as well as on the means of strengthening the unity of the progressive Arab forces and regimes, on bolstering their struggle, and on securing their alliance with the world revolutionary forces led by the USSR and the rest of the socialist bloc countries in order to confront the rabid imperialist-Zionist onslaught against our Arab people.

During our visit to steadfast Damascus, we had the opportunity to meet with and talk to a great number of leaders from both the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement within the framework of the relations of struggle between the YSP and the Arab progressive national forces in order to discuss the means of promoting consultations, cooperation, and coordination concerning Arab developments. We would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that the PDRY will always stand by Syria and its steadfast people. We will support Syria with all our available forces and resources in order to face any aggressive threats that may be directed against Syria by the forces of the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

Meetings With Palestinian Leaders

JN222126 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2050 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA) — 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Presidium, met here today with a number of leaders of the Palestinian resistance factions.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met this morning with 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and secretary of the general command of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards - As-Sa'iqah forces. He also met with a PFLP delegation led by Abu 'Ali Mustafa, assistant secretary general of the PFLP, and with a delegation from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Nayif Hawatimah, the front's secretary general. The chairman also met with a delegation of the PFLP-GC led by Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the PFLP-GC.

During his separate meetings with these Palestinian delegations, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reviewed the current Palestinian situation and the political and security developments in the Lebanese arena in the wake of the flagrant U.S. military interference at the side of the factional Phalangist regime. He also reviewed the Arab and international situation in general.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the Palestinian revolution leaders stressed the need to mobilize all Arab resources in order to confront the new imperialist-Zionist-Phalangist plot. They demanded support for Syria and the Lebanese National Salvation Front in confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots and in their endeavors to foil the agreement of humiliation which the United States and Israel are imposing on fraternal Lebanon. They denounced the blatant U.S. intervention against the Lebanese nationalist forces aimed at imposing direct imperialist domination on Lebanon and transforming it into a base for U.S. forces in the eastern Mediterranean so as to break the will of the Lebanese people and attack the Arab nation. During this meeting, the PDRY chairman stressed his country's firm stand in support of the Palestinian revolution and the unity of the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Al-Asad Receives Message From Romania's Ceausescu

JN221212 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] At 0900 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, who conveyed to the president a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The president asked Oprea to convey a reply message to the Romanian president. During the meeting, the talk revolved around the situation in the region, the developments in the Lebanese arena, and issues related to bilateral relations.

Qaddurah Receives Romania's Oprea

JN221518 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA) — 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, today receivedhere Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, the talks dealt with the steps carried out so far in the projects that Romania is implementing in Syria, and the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Cuban Construction Minister Arrives on Visit

JN231039 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 23 Sep (SANA) — Levi Farah, Cuban minister of state for construction, and his delegation arrived here last night on a visit of several days. During the visit, the Cuban minister will hold official talks to promote cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Peres, Rabin Agree Not To Join Unity Government
TA230518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Labor Party leaders Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin have agreed that the Alignment not join a national unity government. The United Kibbutz Movement, MAPAM, and several other Knesset members are also opposed to joining a unity government. Today Peres is convening his party's leadership to discuss the matter officially. He will then give his response to Shamir's invitation.

IDF To Complete Al-Awwali Redeployment by 15 Oct
TA231008 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Report on interview with Chief of Logistics Branch Major General Yohanan Gur by military correspondent Taly Zelinger at Gur's Tel Aviv office; date not given]

[Text] According to plans, the logistic deployment along the Al-Awwali line will be completed by 15 October, and all the IDF forces will then be ready to remain in camps there, Maj Gen Gur stated in an interview with *Davar*.

Gur noted that the building and outfitting of the new line are only now in their final stages. This fits in with the plans and time constrictions which the various departments of the Logistics Branch had to deal with since the decision about the redeployment was made in August.

Plans are to have the camps built and ready for the winter by mid-October. The preparations for the winter include: heated buildings, full personal protection, tarmac for tanks and vehicles, and workshops for communications and intelligence installations.

Major General Gur disclosed that all the equipment transferred during the various stages of the evacuation from the Beirut-Damascus highway is currently being repaired, restored, and improved. Equipment which was not necessary on the new deployment line has been overhauled and returned to the emergency depots of the units, where it will be stored.

Referring to the scope of the Logistics Branch's operations in the last few years, such as the Sinai evacuation, the deployment in the Negev, the preparations for the winter in Lebanon, and the redeployment on the Al-Awwali line, Maj Gen Gur cited the following costs: Rimon A Operation (the first part of the Sinai evacuation) — 2.3 billion Israeli shekels at current rates; Rimon B Operation — 3.6 billion shekels; the deployment in Lebanon — 5.7 billion shekels; deployment on the Al-Awwali line — 1.6 billion shekels.

Lebanese Druze Request Food, Medical Aid
TA230749 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The Druze in Lebanon are asking Israel for food and medical aid. A Druze delegation met with Israeli representatives at the end of the week, and our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports:

[Begin Horowitz recording] The Druze notables reported that there is a severe food shortage in several Druze villages in Lebanon which, they claimed, the Phalangists had beseiged. The delivery of supplies and food to these villages was being prevented. The Israeli Druze Followup Committee asked the prime minister and the foreign and defense ministers to allow the transfer of equipment from Israel to areas of fighting in Lebanon. The director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmuelevitz, said recently that he would probably comply with the Druze request for aid for their brethren in Lebanon.

In their letters to government ministers, the Israeli Druze leaders also wrote that dozens of bodies of notables and soldiers in the Druze settlements have not yet been buried, mainly in the villages of 'Bayh, (Matta) and (Al-Bunayyah), which are partly controlled by the Lebanese Army. The Druze said they buried the Christian bodies that they found or handed them over to the International Red Cross. [end recording]

U.S. Coordination Called For in Lebanon
TA230723 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 23 Sep 83 p 16

[Editorial: "At Stake in Lebanon"]

[Text] The consequences for Israel of the several possible outcomes of the military contest in Lebanon are now the subject of acute official attention.

And pressures are rising to provide tangible support to Amin al-Jumayyil and his government forces in order to prevent the ultimate collapse of his regime. Such a collapse would be a victory for Syria and those elements in Lebanon, including the PLO, implacably hostile to Israel.

Under this formulation, the battle of the Druze against the Christians is secondary, and not the real issue. It is of consequence for Israel only because of the anti-Israel aims of those who are sustaining the Druze and fighting with them, and also, of course, on another plain,[spelling as published] because it sets Israel's Druze community at odds with the larger Israeli interest.

Were it possible to argue that a military defeat of the armed forces arrayed against Al-Jumayyil would then enable him to govern and bring internal stability to his country it would be easier to credit this line of thought. It would also be easier for Israel, and presumably the U.S. as well, to articulate a coherent plan of action.

However, the deep domestic divisions in Lebanon militate against such an argument. Nor could Al-Jumayyil, without continuous outside military help, fend off Syria. Thus there can be no decisive military campaign on behalf of Al-Jumayyil and a "united Lebanon."

The real choice for Al-Jumayyil, and those external forces who would support him, is between defeat and limited war of unknown duration designed to achieve military attrition that would lead to some political compromise.

Israel, after having suffered just such attrition in Lebanon, remains reluctant to commit itself again. And the U.S. Government, confronted with a Congress already restive over the present scope of American involvement in limited warfare is also ambivalent.

Both the U.S. and Israel still hope that the current scale of fighting — without decisive result — is sufficient to promote a political compromise. This would absolve them of the need to face more difficult choices. But it must also be said that the kind of compromise that might be acceptable to the U.S. or Al-Jumayyil himself, would not necessarily be congruent with Israel's wishes. This would be true even if Israel were to commit itself militarily on Al-Jumayyil's behalf — a lesson Israel should have learned from its Lebanese intervention.

Yet for Israel there is a wholly other issue at stake in the present Lebanese fighting and that is the future of the country's relations with the U.S. For the moment it appears that the Americans, active as they are in combat, are not keen on any Israeli help. As long as this is true, Israel is off the hook. But should the American attitude change, Israel could not, without damage, remain passive. For then to the already heavy costs of the Lebanese War, Israel would have to add the far-reaching cost of denying the U.S. in a time of need.

Until Israel's redeployment to the Al-Awwali River there were signs of close Israel-American coordination. Since that time, however, especially since America's own military support actions in Lebanon, those signs have disappeared from view.

It would be unfortunate indeed if the absence of those signs represents reality, if Israel and the U.S. were not wholly in tandem at least in mind, if not in action. For that, even the absence of a genuine government in Israel, would be no excuse.

Petition to Halt Settlement in Hebron Canceled

TA230720 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Excerpts] The Israeli acting mayor of Hebron on Wednesday cancelled a petition brought last year by the town's original Arab Council, which had led to a halt in expansion of Jewish settlement in the heart of the town. The acting mayor, civil administration official Zamir Shemesh, acted on instruction of the Defence Ministry. He informed Jerusalem advocate Arnold Speer, who represented the municipality, that the city had reached an agreement with the civil administration effectively negating all the causes for the original petition.

Even as Shemesh's letter was being delivered by hand to Speer's chambers in Jerusalem, the settlers were taking delivery of another two caravans — with the permission of Defence Minister Moshe Arens — near another formerly Jewish-owned building in the centre of Hebron known as Bet Romano. The building served as a school for Arab girls until it was seized by the army last year for "military purposes."

Two weeks ago, the Defence Ministry decided that the "military purposes" no longer applied, and decided to turn it over to the settlers, some of whom have been living in the building for several months and have set up a seminary there.

The Arab municipality petitioned the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem last September after settlers began demolishing abandoned buildings adjacent to the Avraham Avinu Synagogue in the old Jewish quarter of Hebron. The settlers had not obtained a permit as required by law for the demolition of the buildings. They waited until after the municipality had closed on a Thursday (Friday being the Moslem day of rest) and light was fading before sending in their bulldozer.

The municipality also challenged the placement of several large mobile homes which the settlers had parked in the courtyard of the restored synagogue, once again without receiving the required permits. The court issued an interim injunction at the time halting all further work.

The Arab acting mayor of Hebron, Mustafa an-Natshah, and his council were dismissed in July following the murder of a young settler in the town. Among the reasons for their dismissal given by the government at the time was the fact that they had brought the petition against the local military governor and other Israeli officials effectively halting the settlers' plans.

The dismissal of An-Natshah and his council and their replacement by an Israeli official clearly paved the way for cancellation of the petition. Shemesh has served for the past 16 years as the military government staff officer in charge of absentee property — the very official in charge of tracing, administering and now transferring formerly Jewish-owned property in the city.

He and his superiors also waited until the last possible moment to cancel the petition and effectively dismiss the advocate, since the legal briefs for the final hearing before the court had to be presented by today. The final hearing was set for September 26, this coming Monday.

Bet Romano, which lies between the Avraham Avinu complex and Bet Hadassah — the first building occupied by Jewish settlers which is now undergoing extensive renovations and alterations — was seized as a military post last year following the stabbing of a Jewish resident from Qiryat Arba'.

The settlers intend linking all three buildings, restoring the original Jewish quarter and building a complex of 21 apartments in the area which now serves as the local wholesale market.

U.S. Delays Approval of Lavi Plane Transfer

TA230713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Israeli aircraft engineers who were to have flown to the United States for instruction on the new Lavi fighter plane have reportedly been asked to put off their trip. Reporter Razi Barqay says the engineers had been invited to the Grumman Aerospace Corporation to learn about the making of the plane's wings and

tail. But the company has apparently still not been given permission to sell the information to the Israel Aircraft Industries, and the engineers' trip was put off.

Tourism Office in Cairo To Be Closed 'At Once'

TA231006 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by tourism affairs correspondent Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Excerpts] Israel plans to close the government tourism office in Egypt at once and recall Director Maurice Cassouto from Cairo. The *Ha'aretz* correspondent last night learned that Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir will adopt a resolution on this issue in the next few days.

Israel wants to close the office in Egypt to protest the behavior of the Egyptian authorities, who constantly pile difficulties on Egyptian citizens who want to visit Israel.

The large expenses of the Israeli tourism office in Cairo stand out in light of the lack of tourism traffic from Egypt. The office is located in the center of an exclusive neighborhood in the capital. The quarters and security arrangements cost a fortune.

In internal debates held recently in Jerusalem, the tourism minister said that in view of the lack of Egyptian tourism traffic, there was no justification for such large expenditures. The tourism minister's asssistant on media affairs last night refused to comment on this issue.

OAU Committee on Sahara Suspends Proceedings

LD230054 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Correspondent's report from Addis Ababa]

[Excerpts] The African followup committee charged with implementing the 18th OAU conference resolutions on the Sahara today suspended its proceedings in the Ethiopean capital after only two closed sessions, the first held yesterday afternoon and the second this morning.

The Moroccan delegation placed itself at the disposal of the African committee in order to help implement the OAU resolutions, especially those on a cease-fire and organization of a referendum in the Saharan regions. Morocco affirmed its firm stand concerning these two points during the meeting which took place between the Moroccan delegation, led by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, and the current chairman of the OAU. The crown prince reaffirmed Morocco's commitment to continue cooperating with the OAU in order to organize a referendum, which is desired by all peace-loving forces, a referendum that needs no more than a date.

The Moroccan delegation emphasized that the parties which are fuelling the conflict are also obstructing the resolutions taken by the African heads of state or the African followup committee, which was granted authority by the 18th OAU summit to find a final solution to the Saharan problem on the basis of consulting the region's inhabitants.

At this point it becomes clear to everyone that those who hinder the referendum process and resort to manuevers are afraid of the decision to be made by the inhabitants of the Saharan regions regarding seperation.

Boucetta, Polisario Envoy Quoted

NC230930 Paris AFP in English 0818 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, Sept 23 (AFP) — Morocco still hopes for more talks to break the deadlock over the Western Sahara issue, Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta said here after his delegation had caused the collapse of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting by refusing to sit down with its rivals, the Polisario Front. Mr Boucetta said that he hoped the OAU implementation committee, which failed to get the two sides together here yesterday, would meet again in the next few months.

The Moroccan minister said that when Rabat's delegation, headed by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, arrived in Addis Ababa it was not aware of the OAU plans to have the Moroccans and the Polisario meet at the same table with members of the implementation committee to reach a ceasefire agreement.

Mr Boucetta said Morocco would consider every means of settling the eight-year conflict over the former Spanish Sahara which threatens to split Africa down the middle, except direct talks with the Polisario.

The guerrillas, whose Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic is recognised by a bare majority of OAU members, are considered by Rabat to be mercenaries in the pay of other countries, notably Algeria.

The Polisario had accepted the OAU arrangements, but in the face of the Moroccan refusal even to sit in the same room the implementation committee had to give up its efforts to secure a ceasefire, which must be followed by a referendun on the future of the territory before the end of the year under the resolution adopted at the OAU summit here earlier this year.

Mr Boucetta considered that the failure of the implementation committee meeting would not jeopardise Morocco's relations with Algeria, which improved last spring with a meeting between King Hassan and President Chadli Bendjedid. He also expressed the hope that there would be some progress on the Western Sahara before next year's OAU summit, planned for Conakry in Guinea. But he added, "if we are attacked we will defend ourselves."

Rabat had made its position very clear during the visit in July of OAU interim secretary-general Peter Onu and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde to prepare the implementation committee, Mr Boucetta said.

Meanwhile Polisario Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim called Morocco's stance a "set-back" that once again underlined Rabat's "aggressive policy" and was tantamount to plunging the OAU back into the crisis that last year had brought it to the brink of collapse. Mr Hakim was referring to the failure of the planned summit meeting in Tripoli because Morocco and its supporters would not accept a Polisario presence. He told a news conference here that the Polisario's acceptance of the OAU proposals demonstrated its will to cooperate fully and "to eliminate the differences facing our contingent".

The meeting, chaired by Ethiopian President and OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, was attended by presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea. Nigeria and Mali were represented at foreign minister level and Sudan by a presidential advisor.

It would up less than 24 hours after it had begun because Rabat refused to meet face to face with Polisario, as called for the resolution of the 19th Oau summit conference.

LIBYA

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Arrives 22 September

LD221847 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli 22 Sep (JANA) — The yugoslav foreign minister and the accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the framework of the relations of fruitful cooperation existing between the two friendly countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi Explains Views

LD230931 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Yesterday the brother leader received the Yugoslav foreign minister, who conveyed to him the Yugoslav viewpoint with regard to the U.S. intervention and the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East and the Meditewrranean — a matter which threatens the outbreak of a third world war and demands that the nonaligned countries stand together to confront the imperialist U.S. assault.

At this meeting, the leader explained that a solution to the Lebanese crisis cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of foreign forces from this Arab country. The Arab nation is capable of resolving the problem of one of its countries. Therefore, no one from outside the Arab nation has a right to interfere in an Arab issue, regardless of excuses.

The leader explained that allegations that this intervention came at the request of the Lebanese president lack logic because this Lebanese president has no legitimacy, nor does he represent the Lebanese people. He represents only one faction, the Phalangists. His election took place under cover of Israeli bayonets. The parliament which he alleges elected him came to the end of its term, and when it met to elect him it had no quorum.

The brother leader pointed out that this U.S. imperialist escalation is only the beginning of a 10th crusade which has as its target the Muslims in Lebanon and also the Arab homeland.

With regard to Chad, the leader explained that the solution to this problem must be evident and can be realized through the withdrawal of foreign forces from this country and through understanding among the conflicting factions in Chad in order to end this 18-year-old civil war. He also pointed out that President Goukouni Oueddei is the legitimate president of Chad.

The views of the two countries are identical with regard to the situations in Lebanon and Chad. The positive role played by the nonaligned countries in consolidating the march of world peace and stability was underlined. The brother leader also underlined the Jamahiriyah's attitude on the deteriorating situations in both Lebanon and Chad.

MAURITANIA

Libyan Envoy Holds Talks With Haydala

LD222209 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah secretary of justice and special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, left the capital this afternoon after being received today at noon by Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and state president. The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmedou Abdallah, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of the interior.

After the meeting, our colleague [name indistinct] met Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, who talked to him about the subjects which were discussed with the president:

[Begin recording] [Az-Zuwayy] I came as an envoy of Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution, to his brothers the presidents of the countries of the Arab Maghreb in order to exchange opinions and consult on what is happening in the Arab homeland and on the American crusade aimed at destroying everything progressive and Islamic in Lebanon so as to enable the Zionists to establish a fait accompli. There is no doubt that the points of view of the brother colonel and President Haydala coincide. They hold the same views about the joint enemy [words indistinct]. That is why the results of the talks and exchanges of opinions were positive and we hope that they will lead to a united stand from the countries of the Arab Maghreb.

[Question] Brother Muhammad Abu al-Qasim, Mauritania and Libya are both trying to construct the Arab Maghreb. Were there specific suggestions for the implementation of this idea)

[Az-Zuwayy] There is no doubt that the hoped for (?usual) meeting of the Arab Maghreb will be an opportunity for more studies concerning this aim. There is no doubt that the peoples of the Arab Maghreb are looking forward for a meeting soon anywhere on the soil of the Arab Maghreb in order to investigate this aim and [word indistinct] the countries of these peoples and all the Arab peoples.

We think that during the difficult circumstance which the Arab nation is experiencing, now, more than ever before, is the time for a meeting which should be dedicated to this aim, and thus to serving the Arab cause of liberation, to achieving victory over aggression, and to combating the imperialist powers which [words indistinct] and which is humiliating us and ridiculing everything we value. [end recording]

Chadian Envoy Meets With Ould Haydala

LD230521 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Lassou Gouara, the Chadian minister of higher education and special envoy of President Hissein Habre to his excellency the president, [fragment as heard] In a statement to our colleague [name indistinct], the Chadian envoy expressed his deep gratitude to the president, the government, and people of Mauritania for the warm reception and hospitality which he received during his stay in Nouakchott. Mr Gouara said that he found in Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala great understanding and the sincere wish to find a just and permanent solution for the Chad crisis.

The Chadian envoy has been received by the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the state. He handed him a handwritten message from President Hissein Habre.

The Chadian envoy was seen off at the airport by [name indistinct], the secretary general at the Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports.

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Libyan Opposition Leaders

JN221818 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here today Dr Yusuf al-Muqaryif, head of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, and 'Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb, former Libyan ambassador to Jordan. During the meeting, they reviewed Ash-Shunayb's diplomatic experience during his work with Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. They also reviewed al-Qadhdhafi's conspiratorial and treasonous roles in disrupting the security and stability of fraternal countries in the Arab world and Africa, especially its vile role in Lebanon and its plots against Chad.

In a statement following the meeting, Ash-Shunayb welcomed the support of the Sudanese Government and people for the Libyan people who are against Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. He also praised Sudan's understanding of the deteriorating situation in Libya, stressing that the relations between the Sudanese and Libyan peoples are too strong and deep to be affected by Al-Qadhdhafi's meddling and conspiracies.

At the end of his statement, 'Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb declared that his current political activity aims at restoring Libya's real position and firm stands on the Arab and African issues through his work with the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, which leads the opposition to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

Ash-Shunayb News Conference

JN221908 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA) — Dr 'Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb, member of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya and former Libyan ambassador to Jordan, said in a news conference here today that the Arab League is not exercising its full role. He noted that this is a regrettable fact.

On what Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has done for the Palestinian issue, Dr 'Aziz said that the Palestinian issue was a principal reason for Al-Qadhdhafi's coup in 1969. He said that the harm Al-Qadhdhafi has done to the Palestinian issue is far greater than what the United States has done for Israel from 1948 to date. 'Aziz said that Al-Qadhdhafi had a role in the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and in the conspiracy aimed at dividing the PLO by splitting it into several fronts. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi had conspired in the attempt to assassinate PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and in the assassination of Imam Musa as-Sadr.

In his news conference today, Dr 'Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb affirmed that Col al-Qadhdhafi had planned to kidnap and then kill Imam Musa as-Sadr. Dr ash-Shunayb said Al-Qadhdhafi had attempted several times to make world public opinion believe his claims that Imam Musa as-Sadr had left Libya for Italy. He said this was an attempt to conceal his assassination of Imam Musa as-Sadr. Ash-Shunayb added that there is no doubt that Imam Musa as-Sadr was assassinated and that Al-Qadhdhafi knows both the circumstances of his assassination and where he is buried.

Ash-Shunayb said there is ample evidence of Al-Qadhdhafi's conspiracies. He said that an example was Al-Qadhdhafi's famous cable to Yasir 'Arafat promising to send him a ship loaded with arms, which 'Arafat would receive in Lebanon. He said, however, that the ship was delivered to Ahmad Jibril and that Israel consequently received the shipment. They sold it 2 days after Jibril received it.

In his news conference in Khartoum today, Ash-Shunayb affirmed that Al-Qadhdhafi fears Sudan because it revealed and exposed his regime and his conspiratorial role. Ash-Shunayb said that Al-Qadhdhafi opposes any positive Sudanese move aimed at achieving Sudanese prosperity. He praised the Sudanese who are working in Libya and who refuse to be recruited and used by Al-Qadhdhafi either against Sudan or in his conspiracy against other African countries. He said that this aborted the role the Sudanese recruitment camps in Libya were to have carrying out their alleged tasks.

At his news conference here today, Ash-Shunayb said that he resigned his post as Libya's ambassador to Joran because he was convinced that working with Al-Qadhdhafi was an unparallelled act of treason and because Al-Qadhdhafi had asked him personally to plan the assassination of King Husayn of Jordan, with the cooperation of an Arab state.

Ash-Shunayb spoke of Al-Qadhdhafi's role in weakening Arab solidarity during the Amman Summit. On the economic situation in Libya, Ash-Shunayb said that there are no strategic financial plans in Libya, something which has greatly harmed the country. He spoke about the effect Libya's continuous purchase of arms has on the Libyan economy, the lack of plans for it, and Al-Qadhdhafi's reliance on his spur-of-the-moment decisions in his economic policies.

Ash-Shunayb also said that Al-Qadhdhafi plotted against Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the UAE. He said Al-Qadhdhafi's main enemy is not the Gulf states but Saudi Arabia, which he endeavors to besiege through his plots against the Gulf states — plots which will continue, as his plots against Sudan are continuing. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's plotting against the Gulf states is proved through pictures and his own handwriting. Ash-Shunayb said that Al-Qadhdhafi does not represent Libya and that when he falls, all of his institutions will also fall.

On Al-Qadhdhafi's foreign policy, Ash-Shunayb said that there is no foreign policy for this regime. Its policy is drawn up outside Libya and is implemented by Al-Qadhdhafi. Those who plan his foreign policy pay him to remain a servant to their interests.

He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's intervention in Chad was meant to serve big power strategies. These big powers wanted the events in Chad to take place because these events do not affect their national security. These events, Ash-Shunayb added, are being implemented within a comprehensive plan.

On Al-Qadhdhafi's rapproachment with the Arab Maghreb states, Ash-Shunayb said that Morocco is a democratic state and is aware of Al-Qadhdhafi's aims. Morocco has not made peace with him since he came to power. His rapproachment with it will be short lived. Al-Qadhdhafi cannot honor his commitments and will soon plot against the Arab Maghreb states, Ash-Shunayb added.

On the anarchy in Libya's Armed Forces, Ash-Shunayb said that the 25,000-30,000 soldiers in the Libyan Army are not proportionate to Libya's 2.5 million population and its national resources. He added that the military establishment has collapsed under Al-Qadhdhafi's command and the Army no longer obeys his orders. Ash-Shunayb praised the Libyan Army's love for the Libyan homeland, saying that it will triumph over Al-Qadhdhafi's plots against the homeland.

CHAD

Minister Comments on Goukouni Negotiation Proposal

AB221500 Paris AFP in French 1401 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Sep (AFP) — The Chadian Government will only negotiate with Libya, because "without this country, there would be peace in Chad," official sources said in Ndjamena on Thursday.

"To negotiate with the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], the latter must have a margin in which to maneuver between it and Libya, which is not the case," Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat stated on the negotiation proposal made on Wednesday by Goukouni Oueddei.

The minister pointed out that his government will only negotiate with Libya "after the withdrawal of Libyan troops which are occupying half of the Chadian territory." "If we soften our stand, it would solve nothing, because only force can prevent the Libyans from nursing ambitions in Chad," he added.

At a news conference in Tripoli on Wednesday, Goukouni Oueddei lifted all preconditions to the opening of negotiations with the Ndjamena government. According to the GUNT president, the presence of French troops in Chad no longer constitutes an obstacle to the opening of negotiations.

GUNT Vice President Statement on Negotiations

AB221700 Dakar PANA in French 1640 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 Sep (PANA) — Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] Vice President ColonelAbdelkader Kamougue said in an exclusive interview with PANA that he was sent to Addis Ababa by GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei to confirm to the OAU the desire of the GUNT to open negotiations.

In his statement to PANA, Mr Kamougue stressed that the "softening of the GUNT's position is the result of the various contacts established between France and Libya and between France and the OAU, as well as the steps taken by the current chairman of the OAU to contact Algeria and Libya."

The GUNT vice president explained that these diplomatic initiatives have played a major role in the pause in the war in Chad despite the recent skirmishes at Oum Chalouba.

GHANA

'Dissidents' To Be Pursued Across Border

AB222215 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee, has warned Ghanaian dissidents abroad who try to destabilize the country by force that their attempts would be met with stronger force. Addressing a durbar [festival] of chiefs and people of Aflao near the Ghana-Togo border, Miss Aryee said they are confident that each time the dissidents bring in people to destabilize the revolution, as they did on 19 June this year, we shall rout them. And next time they make the attempt, we shall follow them across the border in hot pursuit.

Ivory Coast Border Reopened; Response Sought

AB222115 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Accra, Sep 22 (AFP) — Ghana has re-opened its border with Ivory Coast and the authorities here are awaiting a reciprocal move from the Ivorian authorities, a spokesman for the border guard said. The Ghanaian authorities closed the country's land borders last September in a bid to bring the economy under control and prevent smuggling. Travellers from Ivory Coast bringing food items to relatives in Ghana are now being given free passage but under strict security to ensure that required official documentation is complied with, the spokesman said.

Ghana reopened its eastern border with Togo two weeks ago, but the Togolese authorities have yet to open on their side to let people through.

Trade Agreement Signed With GDR in Leipzig

AB221520 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ghana and the GDR have concluded a protocol agreement on trade for 1984 in Leipzig. The GDR deputy foreign trade minister, Mr Claud Gerth, signed for his country while the secretary for industry, science, and technology, Dr George Opoku, who led Ghana's delegation, signed on behalf of Ghana.

The two ministers hoped the agreement would give a stimulus to economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. It will also contribute to further raising and diversifying trade between Ghana and the GDR.

MALI

Condemned Coup Plotter Dies in Prison

AB222140 Paris AFP in French 1800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Dakar, 22 Sep (AFP) — Reports from generally reliable sources in Dakar said on Thursday that ex-Lieutenant Colonel Tiekoro Bagayoko, former director of the security services of Mali, died in prison on 26 August following an illness. Mr Bagayako, who was sentenced to death for a coup attempt, was serving his sentence in a prison at Taoudeni, deep in the desert in the far northwest of Mali, not far from the Malian borders with Mauritania and Algeria.

The former director of the security services, who was regarded as one of Mali's strong men before his arrest, had been sentenced for "misappropriation and corruption" during a second trial in March 1979.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Upper Volta's Sankara

AB221615 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Head of state General Seyni Kountche is in Tera where he received Upper Voltan head of state Captain Thomas Sankara, who is on a friendly and working visit.

This afternoon Capt Sankara will again hold private talks with Gen Kountche before leaving Tera for Ouagadougou.

NIGERIA

At Least 10 Dead in Ondo Election Violence

AB221530 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Lagos, 22 Sep (AFP) — At least 10 persons were killed and several others wounded on Tuesday evening during violent clashes that prevented the federal senatorial elections from being held on Wednesday at various points of Ondo State — western Nigeria — the *Guardian* daily newspaper indicated. According to the paper, quoting hospital sources, six of the dead persons are policemen who were burned alive inside their vehicle.

The *Guardian* said the troubles started after a clash between the police and several persons who opposed what they considered to be "arbitrary arrests." For its part, the state radio declared that the troubles started when police tried to arrest members of the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, an opposition party led by Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

According to the *Guardian*, the clashes affected many localities — Okeigbo, Oloruntele, and Epe. However, there is calm in the state, notably in the principal towns, among which is Akure, the capital.

The current elections in Ondo State should have taken place last month, but they were suspended following bloody clashes which marked the gubernatorial elections. The state's electorate will have to go to the polls twice again to elect their representatives to the federal and state assemblies.

UPN Wins Three Senatorial Seats in Ondo State

AB231147 Lagos NAN in English 1128 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Akure, Sep 23 (NAN) — The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] has won three of the five senatorial seats contested in Ondo State on Wednesday, the state Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] announced in Akure yesterday. According to the commission, Senator Kayode Ogunleye won in Ondo East with 221,205 votes while Chief E.O. Olugboja of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] polled 18,964 votes to come second. Senator Ayo Fasanmi received 446,700 votes to beat Olu Adesina of the NPN, who scored 36,152 votes in Ondo North senatorial district. In Ondo West, Olorunimbe Farukanmi, a member of the state assembly, polled 390,829 votes to come first. Prof Opeyemi Ola of the NPN came second with 69,087 votes.

Meanwhile, correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in the state capital report that voting started on schedule while turn-out was fair at some of the polling centers in today's House of Representatives election. Speaking to newsmen shortly after casting his vote, Governor Adelunle Ajasin praised the state Fedeco for the courage and dispatch with which the elections were being conducted.

Political Activity Banned in Benue for 2 Weeks

AB230917 Lagos NAN in English 0903 23 Sep 83

[Text] Makurdi, Sep 22 (NAN) — The Benue police command has banned all forms of political activities in the state for two weeks, the command said in a statement in Makurdi today. The statement, signed by the state commissioner of police, Alhaji Aminu Malumfashi, explained that the ban was in the interest of peace and security in the state. It warned that any politician or political party supporter flouting the order would be dealt with according to the law. According to the statement, police patrols will be intensified throughout the state to ensure compliance.

White Paper Released on Maiduguri Disturbances

AB230822 Lagos NAN in English 0755 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Maiduguri, Sep 22 (NAN) — The commission of inquiry into the religious disturbances in the Bulunkutu area of Maiduguri has said that more than 500 people are believed to have died during the disturbances between Ocotber 26 and 29 last year. A government white paper on the commission's report, released in Maiduguri yesterday, said that although the number of deaths were officially put at 175, "other less reliable sources seem to indicate that upwards of 500 people died against the police figure of 132 deaths." [sentence as received] The report siad that a witness who testified at the commission said that 32 people died in the police cell instead of four persons officially reported.

According to the report, property worth over 3 million naira were lost to more than 1,000 people during the disturbances. The report showed that aliens from neighbouring countries of Niger, Chad and Cameroon actively took part in the disturbances.

The commission blamed the Borno State commissioner of police for what it called neglect of duty in allowing the Maitatsine to build up in Bulunkutu, a stone throw from his headquarters, and for not taking serious action against the people involved despite previous reports. It also blamed the NSO [National Security Organization] for being rather casual about their primary responsibility of monitoring matters affecting the state security.

The government white paper, however, rejected the commission's recommendation that a state-owned police force should be established, adding that control of the federal police should be left in the more neutral authority as is the case today.

The white paper commended the sense with which the commission had viewed the malise into which our whole Koranic educational system had fallen. It accepted the recommendation that the whole system of the Koranic education should be reorganized and sufficiently energized so as to make it fit into and fullfil the needs of the fast-moving development process in Nigeria.

The six-man commission, headed by Alhaji Hassan el-Badaway, was set up in November last year to investigate and ascertain the remote as well as the immediate causes of the disturbances. It was to ascertain and determine the extent of the loss of lives and destruction of property and the involvement and participation of persons or groups of persons in the disturbances. Other terms of reference include determining person or persons involved, apportion blame where it is established and recommend ways of preventing future occurrence of such up-rising.

UPPER VOLTA

Government Dismisses Magistrates, Police, Others

AB221653 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Cabinet held its weekly meeting today, 21 September 1983, under the chairmanship of Captain Thomas Sankara, comrade chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state. It made decisions to advance the revolution in Upper Volta and approved our country's participation in some international meetings.

The Cabinet examined and adopted two draft decrees. One dealt with the reorganization of the central administration of the Ministry of Justice — a draft decree amending Decree No 83-0134 CSP-PRES-MJ of 2 March 1983. The other dealt with the transfer of magistrates at the Ouagadougou Appeals Court and various area courts.

It also adopted a draft decree on the reorganization of the Ministry of Interior which now has several innovations. Henceforth, the Office of Political Affairs of the said ministry is directly attached to the Cabinet and is no longer under the Office of Territorial Administration.

The decree set up provincial offices of security. The Republican Security Company will henceforth be called the Revolutionary Security Company. The Office of Prison Services is henceforth attached to the Ministry of Justice.

Before closing the meeting, the Cabinet made decisions on the dismissal and retirement of some civil servants and made some appointments. Those retired immediately are the following civil administrators: Cispsie Bernard, Ouedraogo Pikiniga Vincent, Aisse Mensah, Lompo Bouabri Francois, Sommet Codjo Gali, Ouedraogo Ernest.

Magistrates who names follow are retired immediately: Paul Nikiema, Joseph Onaja, Charles Ceriba Traore, Romuald Kafando, Jean-Marie Adiou, Joani Zoungrana, Michel Dabire, Diallo Sambo, Jean Nebie, Telesphore Yadjibo, Racine Traore.

Police commissioners whose names follow are retired with immediate effect: Ouedraogo Sibi Philippe, Tieleme Emmanuel, Ouedraogo Jigmar Ciprien.

Civil administrators whose names follow are dismissed from the Upper Voltan civil service: Balima Xavier, Tapsoba Bobo Adrien, Emma Simba Joseph, Gebre Diawaja Paul, Sawadogo Zoko Alexandre, Nigna Bassou Jean-Martin, Traore Issa Jean-Baptiste, Ouedraogo Billa Julien, Ouedraogo Laousseni, Bamoune Youfou, Zorone Malik.

Magistrates whose names follow are dismissed from the Upper Voltan civil service: Emile Sawadogo, Frederik Kabore, Jean Bado, Jean-Baptiste Kafando, Tibila Vincent Sawadogo, Emmanuel Ouedraogo.

Police commissioners who names follow are dismissed from the Upper Voltan civil service: Doamba Emile Vincent de Pol, Bakouam Adama Jean-Marie. Traore Abdoulaye, a police commissioner, is suspended from office until further notice.

The retired or dismissed civil servants are invited to place their claims for retirement benefits.

SADCC Transportation Meeting Opens in Maputo

MB221852 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Transportation and communications experts of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] began a 2-day meeting in Maputo late this morning. Alcantara Santos, Mozambique minister of ports and land transport, had the honor of opening the working session of the SADCC Coordinating Committee. He was accompanied by (?Domingos Cristovao), secretary of state for civil aviation. Apart from the transportation and communications experts, the conference room also seated the ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of almost all SADCC member-countries. According to Minister Alcantara Santos, the main task of the working session of the SADCC Coordinating Committee, which opened today and will end in the country's capital tomorrow, is the preparation of the next annual summit, which will be held in Lusaka early in 1984.

The following is the most significant passage of the speech by Minister Alcantara Santos, who is also the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SADCC Transportation and Communications Commission:

[Begin Santos recording] This time, the objectives of our meeting can be summed up with the following activities: analysis of the state, results and recommendations concerning the work of the technical units since the last session of the Coordinating Committee, which was held in Lusaka in March 1983, and subsequent committee of [words indistinct]; elaboration of recommendations on the implementation of the policies and priorities defined for the activities to be carried out by our sector; and preparation of work and documents to be presented at the next donors conference in Lusaka at the end of January 1984. We, therefore, appeal for a clear and sound interpretation in the spirit of the Lusaka Declaration and for an active involvement in your work. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Receives French, Soviet Envoys

AB222015 Luanda ANGOP in French 1225 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 22 Sep (ANGOP) — According to an official source at the Angolan Ministry of External Relations, Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge received on Tuesday Jean-Jacques Galabru and Vadim Loginov, the French and USSR ambassadors to Angola, respectively. According to sources, during the two audiences the Angolan foreign affairs minister discussed issues relating to cooperation between Angola and their respective countries.

Sources also say that the Angolan minister also held talks with Kurt Scheidler, chairman of the GDR's solidarity committee, and with Roque Rodrigues, Angolan-based representative of the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence.

ANGOP Reports Military Actions Against UNITA

MB230826 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The fight against the mercenary and puppet gangsters infiltrated into our national territory from occupied Namibia by racist South Africa continues with resolve. This was revealed by ANGOP citing an official source yesterday.

In Huambo Province, according to the source, the Angolan Army attacked and neutralized a gang which was trying to establish itself in the Mungo municipality area. The enemy left behind 14 dead. Over 60 huts serving as shelter for the puppets were destroyed. A large quantity of weapons and ammunition was captured and 10 civilians whom the enemy kept in its power were freed.

In Malange Province, Luquembo municipality the Angolan Armed Forces ambushed an enemy group which was infiltrating the area. The enemy suffered 13 casualties. Also in the same province and municipality a gang which previously had been detected trying to cause a disturbance in Quimbango commune was repulsed.

Finally, according to other information, the gangsters tried without success to attack an Angolan Armed Forces position at the (Sende) commune headquarters in Bie Province. The enemy was repulsed and left behind 10 dead, 6 light weapons, 45 cartridges, 120 60-mm mortar shells, and 1,000 rounds of assorted ammunition.

LESOTHO

Official Leaves for SADCC Committee Meeting

MB221231 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] An official in Lesotho's Ministry of Posts and Communications, Mr (Mathibeli), left Maseru for Maputo this morning to attend the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission [SATCC] which opened this morning. He will be joined by the director of transport and traffic, Mr (May), later. Transport and communications officials from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe will be looking at the present standing of regional cooperation, especially in implementing projects in the center.

The application of finance announced at last January's Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, in Maseru, will also feature on the agenda of the 2-day meeting. The Coordinating Committee is expected to approve a report on transport and communications to be presented at the next SADCC meeting scheduled for Lusaka in early 1984. Mozambique is the chairman of the SATCC, and the Coordinating Committee's meeting will be addressed by the host country's minister of ports, railways, and shipping, Alcantara Santos.

MADAGASCAR

Further on Sentences, Acquittals in Security Trial

MB221508 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The criminal court yesterday passed judgment on the case that it had dealt with. It handed down suspended 5-year sentences to (Rakoutouzaye Alfred d'Emile), (Rakoutoumalal Joseph Doris), and (Randelnouelsou Joseph). The court handed down 3-year suspended sentences to (Razanakapha Dikou Mamassou), (Radanoir Julien), (Ralphel Marcel), (Rajaou Zande), and (Randile Marara Ramine Jean).

The court acquitted, on the benefit of doubt, (Rakoutou Ndanivou), (Rassou Ramanantana), and (Rabi Mahaaja). The court acquitted Colonels (Rassou Doufou) and (Rama Have) outright. The 13 persons had been charged with endangering state security, plotting against the president of the republic, and making attempts against his life.

We will not return to this case, the details of which we gave you in yesterday's news bulletins. We simply note that this was a truly nonstop trial. It took a whole day. It ran from Tuesday morning to Wednesday morning. It was presided over by Judge (Rakoutou Mamantre), assisted by four assessors.

The court has effectively given its verdict. Now people are in a position to ask questions on the ins and outs of the case. However, we must also acknowledge that the court sat in total seriousness. The defendants were able to express themselves, and they engaged the services of the most prestigious members of the legal profession.

This is part of our democratic system, and it enables us to determine what is fair or unfair. Our system can determine the innocence or guilt of a person.

MALAWI

Appeal Court Adjourns; Chirwa Hearing To Continue

MB221633 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The national traditional appeal court in Blantyre has ended its second week of hearings in the appeal case against the death sentence imposed on Ortom Chirwa and his wife, Vera, after they were found guilty of treason in May this year. The court has adjourned until Monday next week when Orton Chirwa will continue giving his grounds of appeal against the death sentence.

During this week's hearings the first appellant centers his arguments on the validity of the exhibits which were tendered in the lower court. Orton Chirwa, who has laid down 17 grounds of appeal, has so far covered eight of them.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Ministry Announces Machel Visit to UK

MB221812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] We have received the following communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which we will now read to you: At the invitation of Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, his excellency the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, and Mrs Machel will make an official visit to the United Kingdom 19-21 October 1983.

Cooperation Discussed With Netherlands Delegation

MB221312 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Talks on cooperation between Mozambique and Holland began in Maputo this morning with a Dutch delegation headed by Dr (Hart Arkema), director of the southern African division in the Dutch Foreign Ministry. The aim of the discussions is to analyze the current state of development projects in which Holland is participating and to establish a program of cooperation for the coming year. Speaking at the opening of the talks, Mozambique's secretary of state for international cooperation, Antonio Sumbana, said that cooperation with Holland was highly advantageous.

SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary Cites Foreign Minister on African Dialogue

MB221624 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "South Africa and Africa"]

[Text] The assertion by the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr R.F. Botha, that South Africa negotiated with African states to a greater degree than the world realized emphasized South Africa's approach to African problems: dialogue and not confrontation. This approach was outlined by Mr Botha in an address to Parliament a short while ago. Mr Botha said the reasons for Africa and South Africa cooperating were compelling. What is required, said Mr Botha, is a realistic appraisal of the dilemma in which we find ourselves. If we fail to do this, the drift towards confrontation and conflagration in southern Africa will become inevitable. Invective and acrimonious exchanges, and eventually hatred, suspicion, and mistrust, will accumulate and will become a driving force toward a situation of general war in southern Africa. And no winner will emerge from such a conflict situation.

Mr Botha said UN documents showed that the socioeconomic situation in Africa was perilous, that Africa was collapsing politically, and unless drastic and radical changes were made by

African leaders, there was little hope for their countries. He went on: It will not benefit them to go to the United Nations year after year putting up a flamboyant show, anesthetizing themselves with the majority of votes they can muster against us. In terms of economic power, their votes are worthless. African countries should concentrate on economic and social issues, for example, said Mr Botha, standardization, food production, protein increase, the eradication of plant, animal, and human diseases, efficient transport, and communications systems.

In all these spheres South Africa was willing to cooperate with the African states. There rested, he said, an historic responsibility on all the leaders of southern Africa to get together somehow and objectively and constructively review the whole situation in southern Africa. They must discuss their grudges and concerns, as well as their hopes and aspirations. The economic imperatives of southern Africa should set the scene. Ideological differences should be put aside.

For its part, South Africa could serve as key southern support both for European engagement in African development and security for the U.S. interest in developing powerful regional allies throughout the Southern Hemisphere. Of importance would be the role South Africa could play in promoting political stability in the region, which should minimize the causes of potential disruption by outside military engagements in Africa.

Commentary Calls for 'Realistic Approach' to UN

MB211020 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "South Africa and the United Nations"]

[Text] With the opening of the 38th annual 3-month session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, there will again be a tendency in South Africa to totally ignore the United Nations and the decisions taken against this country in the assembly and its seven main committees. It is argued that responsible nations are seeking solutions to world problems outside the ambit of the United Nations, and that Secretary General Dr Perez de Cuellar himself has described the United Nations as ineffective and impotent. The Lebanese conflict, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Central America, the war in Chad, Cuban involvement in Angola and elsewhere in Africa — all these clashes have shown more starkly than ever before, perhaps, the dangerous decline in recent years of the United Nations' authority as a maker and keeper of peace.

In respect of the big powers and the conflict they are engaged in, this is undoubtedly so, but South Africa is much more vulnerable to UN action than are the big Western powers. It remains so even though the United Nations has suspended South Africa's credentials and refused to allow it to take its seat in the General Assembly. The main thrust of the resolutions passed in recent years by the General Assembly against South Africa has been to isolate this country diplomatically, economically, and culturally. Also contained in the resolutions have been far-reaching plans to cut off oil supply to South Africa as a first step to impose comprehensive sanctions. In the resolutions the ANC and SWAPO have been commended for intensifying the armed struggle against South Africa. They endorse violence against this country and, therefore, South Africa should take note.

Earlier this year in Parliament the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Barend du Plessis, pointed out that the United Nations aided the world campaign against South Africa to the extent of several thousand million rand. He said the total direct cost of the United Nations' anti-South African operations was more than 12.5 million rand a year, while it channeled more than 26 million rand a year to supporters of SWAPO, the ANC, and the PAC [Pan-African Congress]. Indirect advantages flowed from the UN actions to literally hundreds of organizations involved in the campaign and must amount to several thousand million rand.

As an active supporter of the ANC and its terrorist activities, the United Nations and, therefore, its decisions affecting South Africa should be viewed realistically by South Africa. Not that South Africans should go to the other extreme and interpret every UN action as a disaster; merely that they adopt a realistic approach — an approach that was perhaps best summed up by the South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr von Schirnding, in his address in May to the Security Council when he told the council South Africa will not bow to threats and will not be held hostage by intimidation: We shall make our own decisions according to our perception of our responsibilities and interests. Those who harbor terrorists and those who attempt to destabilize our society must understand that South Africa will not take this lying down.

His remarks do not mean ignoring UN decisions — just viewing them in their right perspective.

SWAZILAND

Dlamini Fetes Israeli Envoy, Condemns KAL Incident

MB221829 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English 1630 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Isreal's ambassador to Swaziland for the past 3 years, Mr 'Immanu'el Galbar, is expected to leave the country soon following the expiration of his term of office. A farewell function in his honor was held at the Yen Saan Hotel last night. The function was hosted by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini. Mr Dlamini said since the Camp David peace accord between Israel and Egypt, Swaziland was hopeful that peace would prevail in the Middle East. Mr Dlamini also expressed Swaziland's condemnation of the shooting down of the South Korean airliner about 3 weeks ago:

[Begin Dlamini recording] Your Excellency, I wish to mention before everybody who is present here tonight that during your term of service our two countries have always shared a very warm relationship which has by now grown from strength to strength. Ladies and gentlemen, as a member of the international community, Swaziland is deeply perturbed by the prevailing state of affairs in international politics, particularly with the unrest we see in the Middle East. After the Camp David accord of 1979 and other related agreements, Swaziland was hopeful that peace would eventually prevail in the Middle East, but, unfortunately,

the usual political intrigues seem to be the order of the day. We in Swaziland, Mr Ambassador, shall spare no time continuing to urge all nations, big and small, to remember that it is only, at last, the weapon of negotiation, the weapon of dialogue, that works. [end recording]

In reply, Mr Galbar thanked the people and government of Swaziland for cooperating with him during his 3 years' stay in the country:

[Begin Galbar recording] Now Swaziland has a special place in our foreign policy because it is one of the few countries in Africa which did not run after the [word indistinct] and broke its relations with Israel in 1973. And I think that your wise king and your government at the time knew what some African countries now start to understand. During my tour of duty I enjoyed full cooperation with, first of all, the honorable minister of foreign affairs — and I think I may venture to say we became friends and not just ambassador and minister — with his ministry, with other government ministries, and various agencies in the country. We found full understanding to our problems, to our special positions, and we enjoyed the support of Swaziland not only on bilateral relations but on multilateral relations. [end recording]

Gabheni Dropped From Liqoqo; Sosiza Reappointed

MB230810 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[By *Times* reporter]

[Text] Prince Gabheni, who was recently suspended as Minister of Home Affairs has been dropped from the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo. Prince Gabheni's name was left out in an extraordinary Government Gazette reaffirming the appointment of members of the Liqoqo. There are now 13 members in the Liqoqo. Another former Liqoqo member, Prince Maloyi Mafutseni, died earlier this year. The appointment of Prince Sosiza as the Authorized Person, has also been reaffirmed.

The gazette reads in part: "In the exercise of its powers, the Liqoqo hereby reaffirms the appointment of, and as far as may be necessary reappoints, Prince Sosiza, to be the Authorized Person with retrospective effect from 24, August, 1982." It was signed by Queen Ntombi.

In the same gazette the Queen Regent also delegates powers to Prince Sosiza, under the heading: "The Delegation of the Regent's Powers Notice." It says: "Whereas in any Law the power to appoint persons to hold or act in any public office, to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such office or to remove such person from office is vested in the King, or in the absence of a king, a Regent, such power may be exercised by the Authorized Person after consulting with the Regent."

The Gazette further states that by virtue of Her appointment as Queen Regent, Queen Ntombi has assumed all supreme legislative, executive and judical powers which were vested in the King. The named members of Liqoqo who have been reeaffirmed are: Prince Makhungu, Sifuba, Mfanasibili, Mancibane, Tsekwane, Mavandlakazi, Lusekwane, Chief Mlimi Maziya, Ndvuna Masenjane Nsibandze, Chief Mfanawenkhosi Maseko, Mr A. K. Hlophe, Councillor Ndleleni Gwebu and Dr George Msibi.

ZAMBIA

Government Reopens Checkpoint on Zaire Border

AB221220 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Lusaka, Sep 22 (AFP) — Zambia today reopened the checkpoint on the Zaire frontier it had closed after the latest of a series of killings and armed robberies in the area, but travelers through the border post were being thoroughly qeustioned and searched. The government of President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday expressed "grave concern" about the situation along the border following the killing of a Zambian Government driver on Monday night by four gunmen believed to be Zaireans.

The Mokambo checkpoint near the Zambian mining town of Mufulira was closed after the attack, in which the Zambian Government vehicle was stolen. Violence has been rife along the border between the two central African countries, with Zambia blaming Zairean criminals who purportedly obtain weapons illegally from sold soldiers.

Ndungu Nabagala, governor of Zaire's Shaba Province which borders the Zambian Copperbelt, has promised to retrieve the Zambian vehilce stolen on Monday and bring the culprits to justice. The government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail* yesterday called "a sham" the Zairean authorities' recent assurance of an improvement in the frontier situation, and demanded Zaire take firm action against armed robbers.

Kaunda Calls for Peace, Vigilance During Elections

MB230924 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] President Kaunda says that he wants the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections to be held under conditions of peace and tranquility. Officially opening the Northern Province annual party conference in Kasama today, Dr Kaunda warned that the country's enemies would try to disturb the peace by committing a spate of crimes. We do not want the enemy to be given that opportunity. The president called for public vigilance and cooperation with security forces to detect those that may want to disrupt peace. Dr Kaunda cited the need for unity on national lines [word indistinct] in the elections period. He called on all registered voters to exercise their franchise.

On listening to [words indistinct] speaker and Chief (Nakwaze Varios), Dr Kaunda announced that 98,700 kwacha worth of relief supplies would be made available. Similar measures were also being taken with regard to other affected areas. Dr Kaunda also talked about border problems between Zambia and her neighbors. He said such problems were not easy to solve and assured the people that the party and its government was working flat out to reduce smuggling and border disputes.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Reports Mugabe UN Activities in New York

Arrives From Canada

MB221259 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today holds talks with the UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, in New York. Comrade Mugabe, who arrived at the UN Headquarters yesterday from a 6-day visit to Canada, is also expected to address a news conference. A Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation reporter accompanying the prime minister has claimed the news conference has generated tremendous interest necessitating the use of a room larger than the one normally used as a news conference center at the United Nations.

Meets Perez de Cuellar

MB221839 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has met the UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, at the world body's headquarters in New York. However, no details of their discussion are available.

Yesterday, Comrade Mugabe told a lunch hour meeting of the Foreign Policy Association that the international community must do everything in its power to remove the scourge of apartheid in racist South Africa. He suggested that progressive nations must cease aiding reactionary elements in Pretoria, which are determined to remain on the warpath.

The prime minister noted with concern that the arms race is now extending to the Third World, creating what he described as a dangerous phenomenon of militarism in the region. He said Zimbabwe cannot condone a situation where some people thrive on the suffering of others.

Addresses News Conference

MB230736 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the two-pronged approach to the Namibian independence issue should be maintained. Addressing a news conference at the United Nations in New York yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said negotiations must continue, coupled with intensified military action by the South-West Africa People's Organization.

He told more than 120 journalists that he was dismayed on his recent visit to the United States to find that the Reagan administration still adheres to the linkage between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with Namibia's independence. Comrade Mugabe said the linkage deforms logic and reason and contradicts UN Security Council Resolution 435. He expressed the hope that the United States will be persuaded to abandon its stance.

When the prime minister met the UN secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, they discussed the secretary general's report on Namibia. The report was submitted to the General Assembly yesterday. This morning Comrade Mugabe, accompanied by Zimbabwe's permanent representative at the United Nations, Comrade Mashurudze, will visit Harvard University where he will address a national forum.

To Meet With Gandhi

MB221254 Harare Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Several world leaders are expected to arrive in New York to take part in the deliberations of the current session of the General Assembly. Among them is the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is also the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. It is planned that Comrade Mugabe would hold talks with Mrs Gandhi.

HERALD Lauds Canadian, Scores U.S. Stand on Namibia

MB221721 Harare The Herald in English 19 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Namibia Freedom"]

[Text] The politics and socio-economic patterns of development in Southern Africa would undergo a rapid and positive transformation if the president of the United States declared:

"We want you to know that we believe that Namibia should be given its independence regardless of what does or doesn't happen in Angola. And we know that sooner or later Namibia will be independent, just as, sooner or later, in one way or another, justice will prevail in South Africa."

This bold and profound statement was made by the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr Trudeau, in welcoming our Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, in his current tour to that country. Many people around the world, particularly the suffering people of Namibia, pray that he will stand up clearly for what he says he believes in — democracy, freedom and justice.

Mr Trudeau's statement is a recognition of the common sense reality that Namibia and Angola are two different and separate countries; that, as an issue, the question of the freedom of Namibia must be independent of what prevails in Angola; and that justice cannot be permanently denied to any people.

The Reagan administration has disappointed many people, including millions of Americans, through its apparent alliance with the Pretoria regime over the Namibian question. It is an alliance which frustrates the United Nations, the efforts of the Frontline States, and, above all, the legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia.

We believe the interests of the United States are better served by eliminating injustice and oppression in Namibia and South

Africa than by a pathological desire to oppose Cuba in whatever it does.

ZAPU Claims ZANU Interference in Local Elections

AB230845 Paris AFP in English 0827 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, Sep 23 (AFP) — Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU party has claimed that the Zimbabwean Army and ruling ZANU party interfered in local elections won by ZANU in Mr Nkomo's Matabeleland stronghold this week.

Government officials denied the allegations of irregularities in the voting in Tsholotsho, 140 kms (90 miles) northwest of this regional center and one of the hotbeds of activity by anti-government rebels where the army was accused earlier this year of slaughtering civilian supporters of Mr Nkomo.

ZAPU official Yona Dube told the Bulawayo *Chronicle* newspaper that voting in Tsholotsho on Wednesday was not conducted by secret ballot, that army vehicles were used to carry voters to the polls and that ZANU slogans were being chanted at polling stations.

The Nkomo candidate in the local council elections lost by 807 votes to seven. In another election yesterday in a nearby rural ward, the ZANU candidate beat his ZAPU opponent 531.2.

It is the first time since independence in 1980 that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU, which draws most of its support from the majority Shona tribe in the east and north of Zimbabwe, has contested local elections in Tsholotsho. The district, like the rest of Matabeleland, is populated by Mr Nkomo's minority Ndebele tribe.

Mr Nkomo's party won all but one of 16 parliamentary seats in Matabeleland in the 1980 national elections, but ZANU argues that backing for ZAPU is waning because people are sick of the opposition party's alleged support of the rebel "dissidents." Most of them former Nkomo guerrillas.

ZAPU denies any relationship with the rebels and claims the army is being used in in Matabeleland to scare people into joining ZANU.

Denying the claims of irregularities in the Tsholotsho voting, Local Government Minister Enos Chikowore said yesterday that the method of balloting — in which voters lined up behind the candidate of their choice — was legal under the Local Councils Act and was approved by both parties beforehand.

The Tsholotsho district administrator said vehicles used to transport voters belonged to ZANU, not the army, and that soldiers were present only to provide security against possible disruption of the exercise by rebels.